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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Chinese Law & Customs

SO far as Chinese residents of Hongkong are concerned the report of the Committee on Chinese Law and Customs, is both a stimulating and highly controversial document. The Committee has accomplished a quite remarkable job of work—painstaking and scrupulously objective. As Sir Man Kam Lo in his memorandum on the Report observes, "the subject of the Committee's Report is both complex and difficult; it required a penetrating mind and a high faculty of analysis on the part of the members to discharge their onerous task—and both qualities are evident in the Report." It is unlikely, however, that all the conclusions reached and the recommendations submitted by the Committee will meet with general approval; yet none can be faulted on the ground of slapdash examination of the many and almost bewildering factors and considerations which are associated with the question of Chinese law and custom.

THE Committee's task was clearly complicated by the knowledge that it had to consider not only the ancient laws and customs of China, but where and to what extent they have been modified, in the first place by the Nationalist Government, and subsequently by the People's Government. And in the background remain the contradictions and anomalies between British and Chinese laws in respect to nomenclature and inheritance. That the Committee experienced some difficulty in deciding the method of approach to the complicated problem is evident, but in general it decided to "examine each institution with which it considers itself concerned and come to what it hopes is a satisfactory solution for Hongkong without feeling impelled to reject a solution merely because it results in a compromise and blending of the ideas and laws contained in different systems of law." It is suggested that the effect of this is to abolish or modify the old law now operating by legislation in order to bring it up to date and so meet the "needs" of the community.

WETHER or not Chinese residents in Hongkong are prepared to accept this as the "correct" approach is a matter of some importance. It is interesting to note that Sir Man Kam Lo takes the negative view. His argument is that the rights of the domiciled Chinese are guaranteed by the Colony's "charter," and that the rights of domiciled Chinese should not be taken away from them by legislation. He believes that the rights of even a small minority should be preserved, and he contends that if any Hongkong law is out of date, such as the Divorce Ordinance, it should be brought up to date; that if any of the old law is so "out-moded" that the consensus of opinion of those affected welcomes its replacement or modification, then legislation for such replacement or modification but in such a way as not to result in its total abolition. There is an important distinction between these proposals and those advanced by the Committee, and the views of the community on their relative merits could be of inestimable help to Government which eventually has to decide what changes shall be made in local laws relating to Chinese customs. Very rightly Government has decided to solicit those opinions, for this is a subject on which hasty and unpopular decisions must not be made.

Eisenhower Slashes Budget Spending By \$8½ Billion

DEFENCE AND FOREIGN AID AFFECTED

Washington, Apr. 30. President Eisenhower today announced a cut of \$8,500,000,000 in his budget expenditure for 1953/54, most of it in defence and foreign aid programmes.

But the effective military strength of the United States or her Allies during the year would not be reduced, he told his weekly press conference.

The United States administration was trying to create a situation of maximum military strength within economic capacities. Mr Eisenhower declined to say how much would be cut from foreign aid.

If the economic factor was disregarded, the military position would be in constant jeopardy.

President Eisenhower today said that he did not see how it would be possible to balance the United States budget by the end of fiscal 1954 (June 30, 1954).

Mr Eisenhower said that he did not think it would be possible for Congress to cut the reduced budget, which he would be sending to them for 1953/54, without changing the policy of his administration and causing great embarrassment to it.

President Eisenhower said: "This policy of ours therefore will not be tied to any magic critical year which then has to be stretched out because of economic or production problems but will be based on the sounder theory that a very real danger not only exists this year but may continue to exist for years to come."

The President said that if the "logical disciplines" of the cost of military affairs and economic affairs could be wedded, it was then possible to create a situation of maximum military strength within economic capacities.

Mr Eisenhower said "the programme we are presenting is a long-term programme calling for a steady and adequate flow of men and materials to present a position of genuine strength to any would-be aggressor."

"The basic elements of our strategic problem have not materially changed in recent years. The areas and peoples vital to our nation's welfare are the same as they have been for a long time."

"Security based upon heavy armaments is a way of life that has been forced upon us and upon our Allies. We don't like it, in fact, we hate it. But so long as such an unmistakable self-confessed threat to our freedom exists, we will carry those burdens with dedication and determination."

Reorganisation Of Defence Dept

Washington, Apr. 30. President Eisenhower today sent to Congress a Defence Department reorganisation plan which would increase the authority of the civilian heads of the armed forces and limit somewhat the power of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"I believe our defence establishment is in need of immediate improvement," the President said in a special message to Congress.

The plan calls among other things for appointment of six additional Assistant Secretaries of Defence and for the abolition of the Munitions Board, the Research and Development Board, the Defence Supply Management Agency and the Office of the Director of Installations.

Mr Eisenhower told Congress that the office of the Secretary of Defence staff alone would be cut by about 500.

One major effect of the reorganisation would be to concentrate responsibilities under individual Assistant Secretaries instead of Boards, which now direct many operations.

The President said the American people had always hoped to avoid building a large military force.

But "today, we must obviously maintain a strong military force to ward off attacks at a moment's notice by enemies equipped with the devastating weapons known to modern science," he declared.

His plan set forth these three "great objectives":

1. The military establishment must be founded "on our basic constitutional principles and traditions" and there must be "a clear and unchallenged civilian responsibility in the defence establishment."
2. "Effectiveness with economy must be made the watchwords of our defence efforts."
3. The best possible military plans must be made. They "must be sound guides to action in case of war."

Assumes New Appointment



A new picture of Lt-General Sir Robert Mansergh, KBE, CB, who from 1949 to 1951 commanded British forces in Hongkong, and who has recently succeeded Admiral Sir Patrick Brind as Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces in Northern Europe.

Akihito Cancels Newcastle Visit

Newcastle, Apr. 30. Crown Prince Akihito of Japan will now not visit this North England industrial city owing to a "change of plans."

A deputation from the Newcastle and District Far Eastern Prisoners of War Association was told this tonight.

The deputation was told by the Lord Mayor of Newcastle, Alderman Mrs Violet Grantham, that "the itinerary of Crown Prince Akihito does not include a visit to Newcastle."

The Association has been protesting against the projected civic welcome that Newcastle was to give the 19-year-old Crown Prince on May 12.

Protests against the visit had been received by the Lord Mayor from trade union branches and the city's Labour party.

The City Council last week, by a small majority, approved the reception of the Crown Prince "for a cup of tea" with the Lord Mayor. But the protests continued.

The Crown Prince however will visit Craghead, a private residence near here of Lord Armstrong from May 9 to May 17.

He was originally scheduled to visit the Vickers Armstrong Engineering Works at Newcastle on May 12.

DECIDED ON CHANGE

Lady Armstrong said today that the Crown Prince's visit to Newcastle had been cancelled.

Asked who was responsible for the change of plans, she replied "Various people who have organised his tour. The Japanese, Lord Hankey, advisers to the Embassy on the tour, and the people who have organised the tour have decided on a change of programme."

The Crown Prince's visit to Britain has aroused controversial interest in the British press.

The Newcastle "tea cup" controversy particularly hit the headlines recently with captions like "Jap Prince face boycott"—"A cup of tea for Akihito by courtesy of the Lord Mayor and by 64 votes to 31."

Mr Eisenhower said he already had the authority to carry out his proposals without specific legislation. The reorganisation plan will become effective in 60 days unless vetoed by either the Senate or the House of Representatives.

FERILOUS PERIOD

"Today we live in a perilous period of international affairs. Soviet Russia and her allies have it within their power to about 300,000."

Bundock Wins His Freedom

Briton Permitted To Leave Russia

Moscow, Apr. 30. George Bundock, a 30-year-old Englishman who has been virtually a prisoner in the British Embassy here for five years, will be allowed to leave Russia.

The Embassy is making arrangements for him to leave for England at the earliest possible moment.

Mr Andre Gromyko, the Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister, summoned the British Ambassador, Sir Alvis Gaseigne, to the Foreign Ministry tonight to tell him that the amnesty announced on March 28 for all persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment up to five years also applied to Bundock.

Bundock, a British Embassy storekeeper from London, was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment in his absence by a Moscow court in 1948 for an alleged offence against a Russian girl.

He denied the charge but the British Embassy would not allow him to stand trial, believing that the result would be a mere formality.

DEFIED LAW

Bundock defied Soviet law for five years by staying inside the British Embassy, which has extra-territorial rights.

The Embassy had refused an official Soviet request to surrender Bundock and to pay 6,200 roubles (about £300) at the then official exchange rate) which the court ordered should be given to the girl as compensation.

The Embassy is arranging for Bundock to leave at the earliest possible moment.

He is the second Briton pardoned under the general amnesty announced on March 28 for all prisoners serving up to five years.

The other man was the seaman George Robinson who was released from a Soviet gaol after serving six months of a one year term imposed on charges of "hooliganism."

Both acts of clemency are interpreted as gestures of goodwill towards Britain.—Reuter.

New German Air Force

(From Denis Martin) Bonn, Apr. 30. Germany's new air force is to be of 1,350 planes and is to share all wartime radar and technical secrets of the RAF.

This is the behind-the-scenes news tonight from Bonn's "shadow" Ministry of Defence and is linked with next week's visit to Britain of Hommel's Chief of Staff, General Hans Speidel.

Five Luftwaffe aces from the last war are planning squadrons to fly beside British pilots in the European air force.

These plans, I can disclose, are far advanced. Moves already made have the full agreement of the British and American air force commands in Germany.

The German air call-up depends on ratification of the twin treaties and the end of the occupation and the setting up of a European army.

These treaties are bogged down in a constitutional conflict in the West German Parliament but plans for a new Luftwaffe are being pressed ahead with urgency.—London Express Service.

FOUR KILLED IN EXPLOSION

Peabody, Mass., Apr. 30. An explosion killed four people and injured 11 today at the American Resinous Chemicals Corporation here.

Drums of chemical liquid continued to explode for over an hour after the first blast rocked this industrial town, 20 miles north of Boston.

After one building had been demolished and another severely damaged, fire swept along the wrecked site, where 85 people were believed to have been employed on Government contracts.—Reuter.

Chime Of Bells For The Cathedral

It was announced this morning that the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have decided to give a chime of eight bells to St John's Cathedral to commemorate the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

It is not yet known whether the bells will be rung by hand or mechanically operated.

Messrs Leigh and Orange, the architects, are to survey the Cathedral belfry and will submit a report to the bell founders in England.

It has been possible to have the bells installed before the Coronation which is on June 2.

Proposal Not Wholly Rejected

Washington, Apr. 30. The American State Department said today that the United Nations Command had not rejected the possibility that an Asian nation could be the neutral custodian of Korean war prisoners unwilling to accept immediate repatriation.

The Department's spokesman, Mr Michael McDermott, issued part of a statement made today by the chief United Nations delegate, Major-General William K. Harrison, to the Communist armistice negotiators at Panmunjom.

He said the Department believed General Harrison's exact words to the Communists were important because they showed that "until they name their country, we must stick to our nominee, Switzerland."

WHAT HE SAID

Mr McDermott said General Harrison had stated: "Just why you have not named your nominee for the neutral state is unknown to us, but unless there is some ulterior motive behind your hesitation we see no good reason for blocking progress of the negotiations by further delay."

"Certainly in making your original proposal a month ago you must have given the matter some consideration."

"You might even have consulted your nominee beforehand. Why not tell us? Certainly until we know the name of your nominee, we have no reason for even considering any other than the country we have named, that is Switzerland, a state whose neutrality is proverbial."

"It has been our impression that the essential characteristic of the country to take care of the prisoners is its neutrality. That being so, we fail to see what its being geographically (Contd. on back page, col. 2)

McCarthy "At It" Again

More Complaints About HK

From Henry Lowrie Washington, Apr. 30. Senator McCarthy was still after Britain today for "trading with the enemy."

This time he brought in the Royal Navy which, he said, was giving protection to ships at least partly owned by Chinese Communists.

He complained of ships flying the British flag, playing coastal trade between Hongkong and the Chinese mainland ports.

Wide-scale violation, he said, was taking place of the British order forbidding ships to carry strategic goods to the Chinese mainland or North Korea.

Then he protested about the rise in British trade with China. The figures, he said, showed a "fantastic spurt."

Included in the trade was a shipment of sodium compounds. He said he wants the United States Department of Commerce to determine if these can be used to produce explosives. He also wants to know why some ships have orders to avoid calling at ports where they come under United States inspection. He would not give details of his case that Chinese Communists had invested in British flag ships but said the British Government in a recent parliamentary statement made clear its willingness to use naval power to protect ships flying the British flag if Chinese Nationalist forces attempted to molest them.

McCarthy promised to explain more fully when his investigating committee meets on Monday.—London Express Service.

EMBASSY STATEMENT

Washington, Apr. 30. In connection with a statement by Senator Joseph McCarthy today on British flag vessels and China trade, a British Embassy spokesman issued the following statement:

1. The British are not permitted by British law to carry strategic materials to Communist China from any source whatsoever. In addition, ships of all nationalities carrying strategic goods for China are not allowed to bunker in British ports.
2. On the other hand Britain, like any other nation, would use all the power at its disposal to protect any of its merchant vessels going about their lawful missions. This includes shipping engaged in the lawful carriage of non-strategic trade with China.—United Press.

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Coronation Assignment



Mr Ebbe Sadolin, well-known Danish artist, who has been invited to London by the British Minister of Works, Mr David Eccles, to produce drawings of the Coronation Procession, Mr Sadolin, seen here at work in Copenhagen, is the only Danish artist to receive such an invitation and his work is expected to be placed in Government offices and British Embassies abroad.—Express Photo.

"America Can Never Get Out Of Korea," Says Army Officer

New York, Apr. 30.
Colonel James Wilson, military mayor of Seoul during the United States occupation of South Korea which ended in 1948, said today in an article in "See" magazine: "We can never get out of Korea — no matter who says what to the contrary."

Colonel Wilson added: "Korea is of vast strategic importance. The peninsula has often been called a loaded pistol with its barrel pointed directly at Japan."

BULGANIN ORDER OF THE DAY

London, Apr. 30.
Marshal Nikolai Bulganin, Soviet Defence Minister, issued an order of the day on the eve of May Day tonight, Moscow Radio said.
The order, addressed to soldiers, sergeants and NCOs, generals and admirals said: "Today the Soviet Army and Navy are celebrating the first of May, the day of international solidarity of the workers, the day of the workers of all countries."
The order wished them "further success in the perfection of your military skill and in increasing the military preparedness of our armed forces."
"To mark the holiday I order on the first of May a salute of 20 artillery salvos in Moscow, the capital of our country, and the capitals of the Federated Republics and the towns of Leningrad, Stalingrad, Sebastopol and Odessa."—Reuter.

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5. 8. The Duke
6. 8. The Fan
7. 8. We Are Not Married
8. 8. Anne of the Indies

KOREA ATROCITY STORIES BEING LISTED BY U.N.

Tokyo, Apr. 30.
The United Nations Command is documenting Korean war atrocity reports with a view to possible war crimes trials, it was learned today.
General Mark Clark's headquarters refused to say whether any trials of Communist atrocity suspects are being planned. But official records show that former United Nations Commander General Matthew B. Ridgway was ready to begin trials nearly two years ago but lacked authority from Washington to go ahead with them.

The headquarters spokesman said today that "no trials have been held," adding that "documentation and consideration of reports of war crimes incidents is continuing."
General Clark's staff, apparently fearful of upsetting the current truce negotiations, refuses to say what has happened to the 120 atrocity suspects General Ridgway was holding in 1951, whether Washington or the Tokyo headquarters had decided against going ahead with the trials or whether war crimes suspects will be repatriated to North Korea and China under an armistice agreement without being brought to trial.

It was learned, however, that most of the reports of death marches and murder of United Nations prisoners brought back by Allied troops liberated last week already were on file at the headquarters here. Few of these reports can ever result in trials because the responsible North Korean and Chinese Communists were not captured or even positively identified by witnesses in most cases.
General Ridgway established a special war crimes branch in his Judge Advocate's office here in 1951 and on August 31 of that year informed the United Nations through Washington: "As of July 20, 1951, 8,000 United States military personnel have been reported killed as war crimes victims. Of this number approximately 7,000 were killed by North Koreans and the remainder by Chinese Communists."

POSITIVE CASES

Three months later, on November 20, he revised these estimates downward on the basis of a detailed investigation and reported officially: "Of the 10,000 United States personnel missing in action there is no conclusive proof as to the number of dead though there is considerable evidence to justify a presumption of death by atrocity of a large number which may approximate 6,000."

These included men who died of neglect and starvation in Communist prison camps, wounded and sick prisoners abandoned on marches to prison camps and men shot while trying to surrender on the battlefield.
Headquarters officials said at the time that only about 365 "positive" cases of atrocity deaths which might result in war crimes convictions were on record.

General Ridgway's August report also said: "Approximately 15,000 South Koreans, of whom 14,000 are civilians, have been reported killed in other reported incidents. This does not include deaths in places such as Seoul and Taegu occupied by enemy forces. Of the South Korean deaths approximately 200 were attributed to acts of the Chinese Communists, the remainder to North Koreans."

General Ridgway told the United Nations that as of July 20, 1951, about 400 active investigations of reported atrocities were being made and "120 suspects are now in custody."
"Documentation of cases has progressed to the point that some cases are ready for trial if directed," he added.—United Press.

What's In A Name In Bulgaria

Vienna, Apr. 30.
Bulgarian law now decrees that every man, woman and child must have three names.
The first is an individual name given when the birth is registered; the second name is the possessive form of the father's first name; and the third one is the family name.—United Press.

Wonder Radio Set

London, Apr. 30.
A waterproof and bomb blast proof radio set that will work anywhere on any kind of electric current is to be made by a British firm for Atlantic Pact forces in Europe.—Reuter.

No Signs Of Moderation In Far East

The Hague, Apr. 30.
There are no indications in the Orient of a more moderate Russian policy, Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant (Liberal) observed today, saying that against the resumption of the Panmunjom talks there is the new offensive in Indo-China.

The paper thought it possible that by having China take the responsibility for the Laos offensive it was perhaps hoped to make America recognize Communist China.

Chances of this happening were slight, however, the paper added, in view of the conflicting claims of Mao Tse-tung and Chiang Kai-shek.
The Liberal Het Vaderland said the Laos offensive was an effort by Peking to compel the French to negotiate, "but psychologically it is not a particularly fortunate step to bring about a rapprochement between the East and West."—Reuter.

MAY DAY PARADES UNPOPULAR

Washington, Apr. 30.
Not a single Communist parade has been arranged for May Day, a check of principal cities showed today.

New York Party members were given Police permission to assemble in Union Square, but the Police Department denied the Reds permission to stage their traditional parade on the grounds that it might lead to violence or disorder.

Communist-sponsored May Day parades were fairly common in the 1930s but have almost disappeared in recent years.
"Loyalty" and devotion parades staged by religious and patriotic organizations will be held in New York, Cleveland and other communities. An annual religious gathering will convene between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. on Washington Boulevard in Detroit. The worshippers will pray that the Communists "will see the light."

Detroit Communists may hold a picnic in a secluded suburban recreational area as they have done in the past.

Members of some veteran organizations planned a small loyalty celebration in Philadelphia which the Police said that they discouraged parades although they were not forbidden.

The Cleveland Junior Chamber of Commerce and veterans groups planned their "loyalty day" parade to counteract the idea that May Day was only for the Communists.—United Press.

Order For Denmark

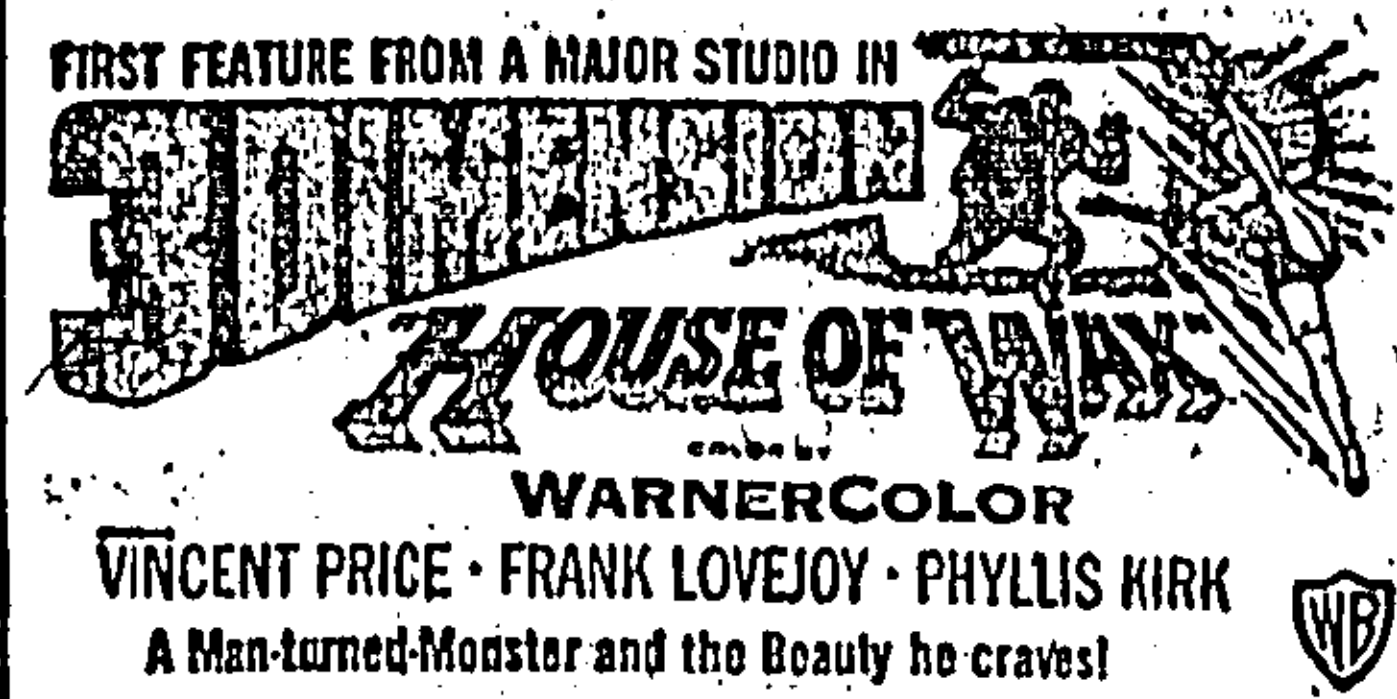
Copenhagen, Apr. 30.
The United States has allotted a Danish firm, A. S. Wejler of Copenhagen, a contract for the production of heavy ammunition to the value of Kroner 41,700,000 (about \$2,800,000).—Reuter.

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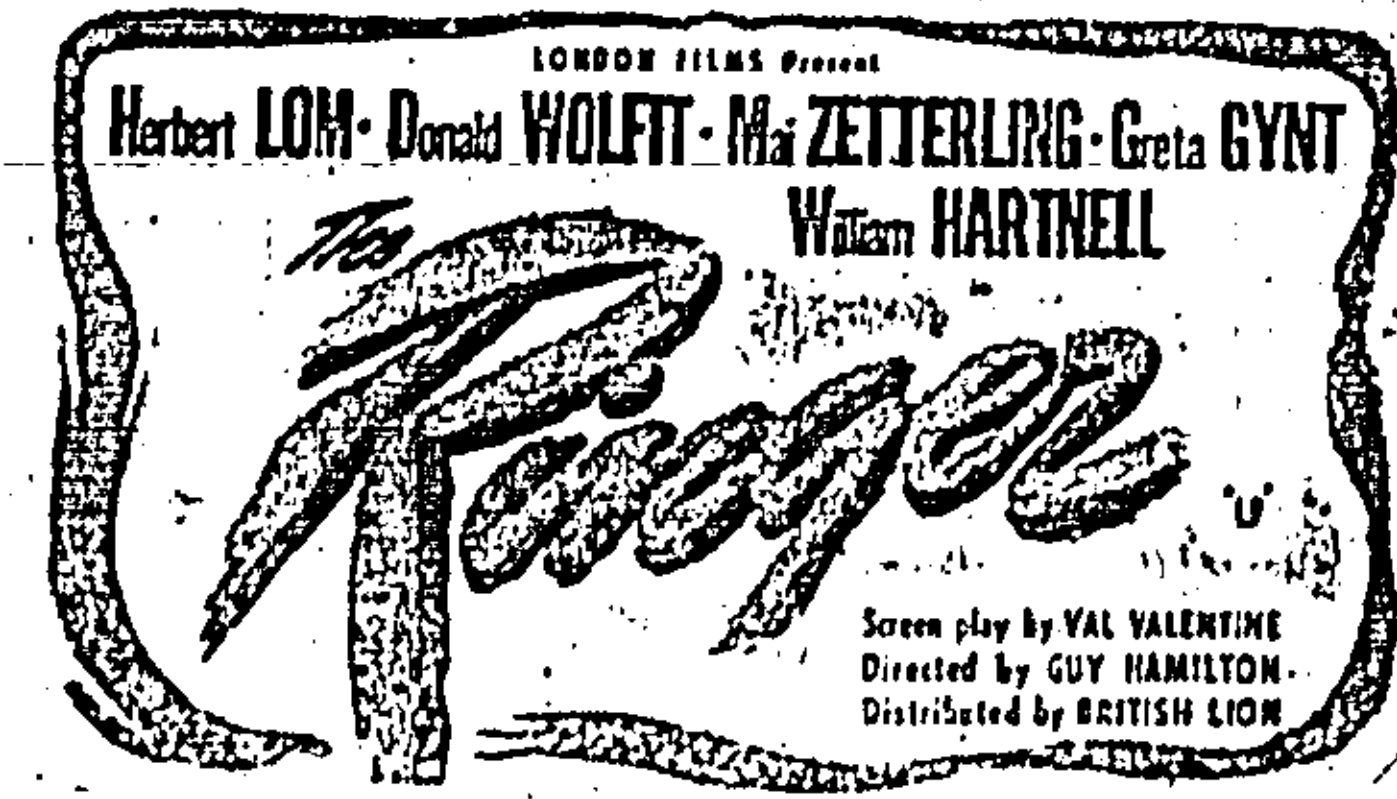
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Coercion Ruled Out

In Stopping China Trade

STASSEN'S TESTIMONY ON U.S. POLICY

Washington, Apr. 30.

Mr Harold Stassen, the United States Mutual Security Director, said today the United States would not use coercion to make friendly governments halt trade with the Chinese Communists.

He told the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives "The plain fact of life is that we can get better co-operation by negotiation and persuasion than we could ever get by attempting at coercion."

Mr Stassen was testifying on East-West trade problems.

He said the job of trade controls must be done within the context of international co-operation and an effective system was an impossibility without the co-operation of other non-Communist nations.

The United States, he said, had cut off all exports of every description to Communist China but "we cannot and we should not coerce the friendly governments of other sovereign nations."

He said co-operation in the matter of trade controls would be an "unacceptable and impractical" method of getting the job accomplished.

"If we were to block off some trade by unilateral threat or coercion, but thereby lose a valuable friend and military ally, we would not be making a gain, but would have clipped a step backward down the hill towards dignity and the danger of war," he said.

NO EXCEPTIONS

"The net advantage of such a move would lie with the Communist side of the Iron Curtain," he pointed out that the countries of the Western world without exception had already refused to ship arms, ammunition or atomic energy materials to the Soviet bloc and in addition the important industrial countries denied shipment of a wide range of other products that might make a significant contribution to the Soviet bloc's potential.

These controls had already accomplished much and had pinched the Soviet bloc by withholding materials that could have been used in industrial military expansion.

But he added: "There is much yet to be done in the improvement of international co-operation in the enforcement of controls."

He said devices such as the re-routing of strategic goods in free ports to Soviet destinations were employed to evade the controls of exporting countries.

"I hope that before very long we can report a very substantial advance in the control of goods in transit," he added.

He told the Committee the United States Government was negotiating agreements with

maritime countries not to permit their ships to carry strategic goods to the Chinese Communists.

Mr Stassen said the Government was also constantly advocating the expansion of the embargo lists as they applied to the Chinese mainland, and was also seeking stronger measures against smuggling on the China coast.

Mr Stassen said co-operative efforts in the international trade control programme were steadily expanding and that international groups formed for trade control purposes were participating in by the United States, Canada, West Germany, Japan and most of the North Atlantic treaty countries of Europe.

Mr Stassen said big rubber shipments from Ceylon to China were a major problem, but the United States was not contemplating outbidding the Chinese to prevent the rubber reaching them.

He said such action would raise prices and expand production greatly, and it was doubtful Congress would make available the substantial sum required to buy it up. It might also set a precedent.

He agreed that more liberal merchant tariff policies would induce Western Europeans to trade more with the United States than with Communist countries.—Reuter.

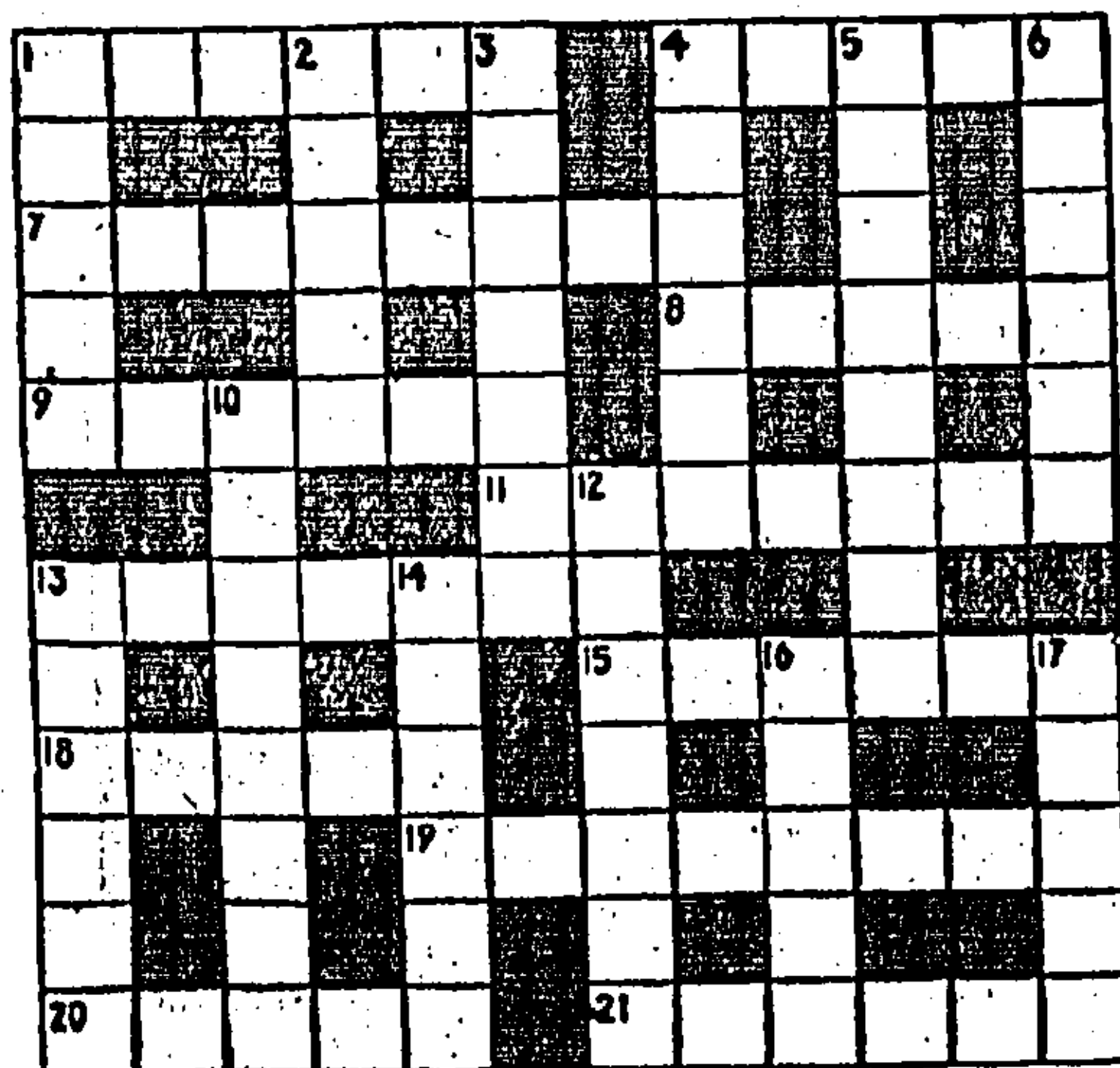
Claim By Red Scientist

Moscow, Apr. 30.

Russian scientists have invented a cheap synthetic petrol for cars and a process for preventing corrosion by sea water, Alexander Nefyayev, President of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, said today.

He pleaded for international collaboration among scientists. He said that the Soviet Union was sending a delegation to attend the world physiological congress in Montreal, Canada, this summer and to the international congress of chemistry in Stockholm.—United Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle

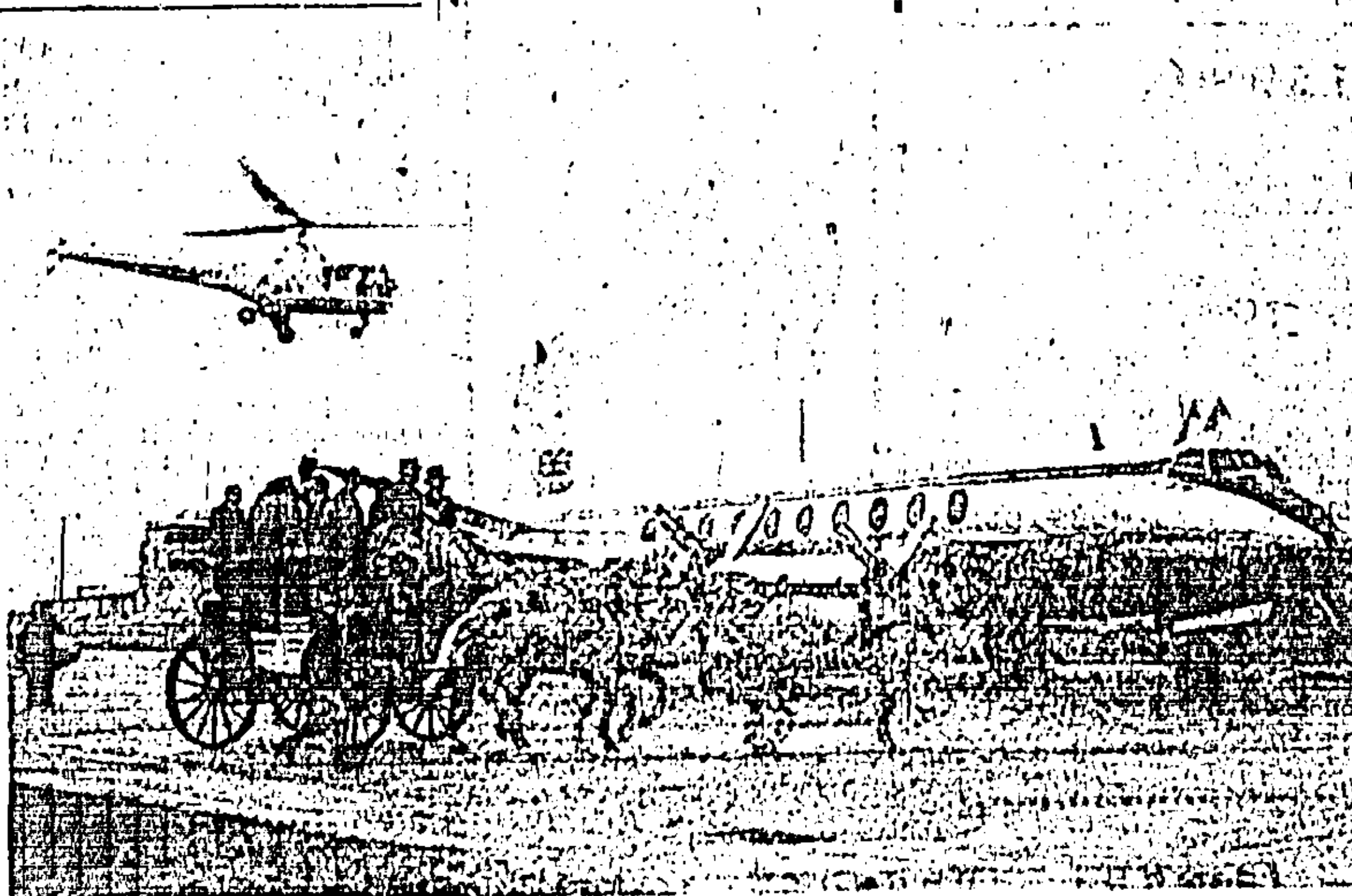


ACROSS

DOWN

- 1 Frank (6).
4 Perspire (5).
7 Military formation (8).
8 Reimburse (5).
9 Extend (6).
11 Comes out (7).
12 Tell a secret (7).
15 Motive (6).
16 Earnings (5).
19 Expressing (8).
20 Gave (4).
21 Subtract (6).
- 1 Impelling body (5).
2 Impelling force (6).
3 Feared (7).
4 Decide (6).
5 Makes bigger (6).
6 Ball game (6).
10 Traitor (6).
12 Deserved (7).
13 Faint-hearted person (6).
14 Sends out (6).
16 Pungent (5).
17 Period of darkness (5).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1 Dais, 4 Pouches, 5 Pier, 9 Inca, 10 Advances, 11 Rule, 12 Bala, 14 Sacking, 15 Eulogy, 16 Soggy, 17 Trooper, 18 Uices, 21 Hunt, 22 Scarpes, 23 Lugs, 30 Scen, 31 Rolents, 32 Garb, Down: 2 Annual, 3 Spated, 4 Pears, 5 Ordeal, 6 Stair, 7 Scon, 12 Bent, 13 Ludo, 15 Dugs, 16 Guts, 18 Reheat, 20 Ouling, 21 Fowler, 23 Ruche, 24 Orgie, 25 Rupee.



Ancient and modern contrast at London Airport where, to celebrate the occasion of the first passenger flight of British European Airways' Viscount propeller-turbine airliner, passengers were driven to the waiting plane in a stage coach—while overhead flies a helicopter. The Viscount is on the Cyprus route, via Rome and Athens.—Express Photo.

Spain Waits For U.S. Move On Defence Bases

Madrid, Apr. 30.

Spain is waiting for Washington to make the next move in the defence talks between the two nations which have been in progress since April 1952.

Spanish sources here make it clear that the final agreement depends on United States willingness to supply equipment for Spain's armed forces.

Spaniards believe that Britain has put pressure on America to delay arming Spain until other European forces are equipped. Even a denial by a spokesman of the British Foreign Office leaves them unconvinced that this is not the case.

General Franco appears to be in no hurry. He apparently considers Spain indispensable to Western defence and therefore feels that if America is serious in its interest in defending Western Europe against possible Communist aggression she cannot afford to leave an unprepared Spain as an obvious weak spot.

A Spanish strategist has stressed that Spaniards least of all want to see the front moving down towards southern France and the Pyrenees in the event of any new war. But they emphasised that preparations to ensure that Spain is in a position to defend herself adequately if the worst comes to worst must be made now.

Chaos attempts to improvise the defence of Spain at the last minute could quite easily lead to disaster. And, they argue, if the Iberian Peninsula were occupied by Soviet Russia, the West's entrance to the Mediterranean would vanish, leading to the inevitable collapse of Italy, Greece and Yugoslavia as their supply line was cut.

So the Spanish strategists conclude: "Give the Spanish army some equipment to ensure that the one million tough fighting men we can mobilise can do a real fighting job," and when zero hour arrives.

URGENT NEED Apart from Spain's key position outside the vital communications line between Europe and Africa and Atlantic and Mediterranean there are other considerations.

The United States air force badly wants bases available in the clear dry climate of central and southern Spain.

The American navy wants to be able to use Cadiz as a naval base handy to the Atlantic ocean and the Mediterranean sea, and it needs to be able to use the Spanish east coast ports as shelter and supply bases to naval units in the event of an outbreak of hostilities.

One thing which General Franco had made quite clear during the contacts he has had with Americans since the United States first began two years ago to try to find some way of preventing Spain from becoming a weak link in Western defence, is that he is not prepared to sacrifice his political principles.

General Franco has insisted that America should agree that he is sure that he knows what is best for their country and that he is sure that he knows what is best for Spain.

Compared with the dictatorial methods of Iron Curtain nations, Spain's dictatorship is fairly mild. Except where national or international events concerning Spanish government policies are concerned, the press and radio have a fair amount of liberty. Opponents of the regime are in the main ignored as long as they are merely vocal, though they seem find themselves locked up if they pass from words to positive action.

BRITAIN TO BUILD ATOMIC POWER STATION

London, Apr. 30.

Britain is to build a new experimental atomic power station—the first ever built—the Minister of Supply, Mr Duncan Sandys, announced in the House of Commons today.

It will be across the River Calder from the Ministry of Supply's atomic energy establishment at Sellafield, Cumberland, in North of England.

Work on preparation of the site will start in a few days' time, Mr Sandys said.

Construction is expected to take about two years.

A Ministry spokesman said: "It will be the first, atomic power station ever to be built."

"It will produce electricity for industrial purposes, but it will also be able to produce the explosive plutonium to be used in the normal atomic energy programme."

"The Americans have produced a small amount of electricity from an existing pile but they have not built a power station as such."

Mr Sandys today inspected the site of the new plant which will be the eighth atomic energy establishment in Britain.—Reuter.

Round-Up In Tunisia

Tunis, Apr. 30.

French Police announced today the arrest of a group of Tunisians on charges of terrorism and sabotage.

A Police spokesman said that Othman Ben Ibrahim, secretary of a Neo-Destour (New Independence) Party cell at Mezzed, and seven of his friends were arrested and will face trial on charges of destroying telephone lines and attempting to murder a Post Office night guard.—United Press.

Childhood Essay By The Queen

London, Apr. 30.

An essay written by the Queen at the age of 11 when she saw her father and mother crowned has been photographed and reprinted in a new Coronation book, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, published today.

The essay, written in a cursive hand with a red pencil, is still held together by its pink ribbon and is now preserved in the Royal library at Windsor Castle.

Its title page reads: "The Coronation, 12th May, 1937, to my mother and papa in memory of their Coronation from Lillibet, by herself."

It begins: "At five o'clock in the morning, I was woken up by the band of the Royal Marines striking up just outside my window. I leapt out of bed and so did Bobo (her nursemaid)."

"We put on dressing gowns and shoes and Bobo made me put on an elderdown, as it was so cold and we crouched in the window looking out to a cold misty morning."

"There were already some people in the stands and all the time people were coming to them in a stream with occasional pauses in between. Every now and then we were hopping in and out of bed looking at the bands and the soldiers."

Beverly Nichols has written the foreword to the book, which contains 79 photographs of the Queen through the 27 years of her life.—Reuter.

Senators Want To Know More

Washington, Apr. 30.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has asked for more information on the Air Force's money offers to Chinese and North Korean pilots if they bring their MIGs to Allied lines, it was learned today.

Republican Senator William Langer told the United Press that the Committee yesterday asked the Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, in a closed session to explain the Air Force's action.

The Senator declined to elaborate, stating that the group still does not have all the information.

The Air Force recently announced that it would reward the first Communist pilot to bring a MIG to Allied lines with \$100,000 and give \$50,000 for every subsequent one. MIG pilot who flies in to surrender.—United Press.

THE CIRCUS IS ANNOYED

Singapore, Apr. 30.

The refusal of Thailand to allow the entry of a German troupe of circus performers, on the grounds that they were suspected of being Communists brought anguish protests to day from members of the Berlin Busch circus.

The circus, which has been performing to sell-out Singapore crowds during the past two weeks, was refused permission to enter Thailand.

The circus will perform in Singapore for another six weeks and will then go to Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh and Penang.—United Press.

HUNGARY TO HOLD ELECTIONS

Budapest, Apr. 30.

May 17 will be polling day in Hungary, with Magyars electing their new deputies in Parliament.

Hungary had an "ad interim" parliament in the Spring of 1945, when war was still going on in the western parts of the country.

Its members were not elected, but appointed by resistance leaders and their underground parties.

Elections were held in the Autumn of 1945, then in August, 1947, and again in May, 1949, when members of parliament were elected for a four-year period.

"This term has expired and Hungary's presidential council, the highest governing body of the country, ordered new elections for May 17."

All signs indicate that apart from minor changes in the electoral law, procedure will be very much the same as in 1949.



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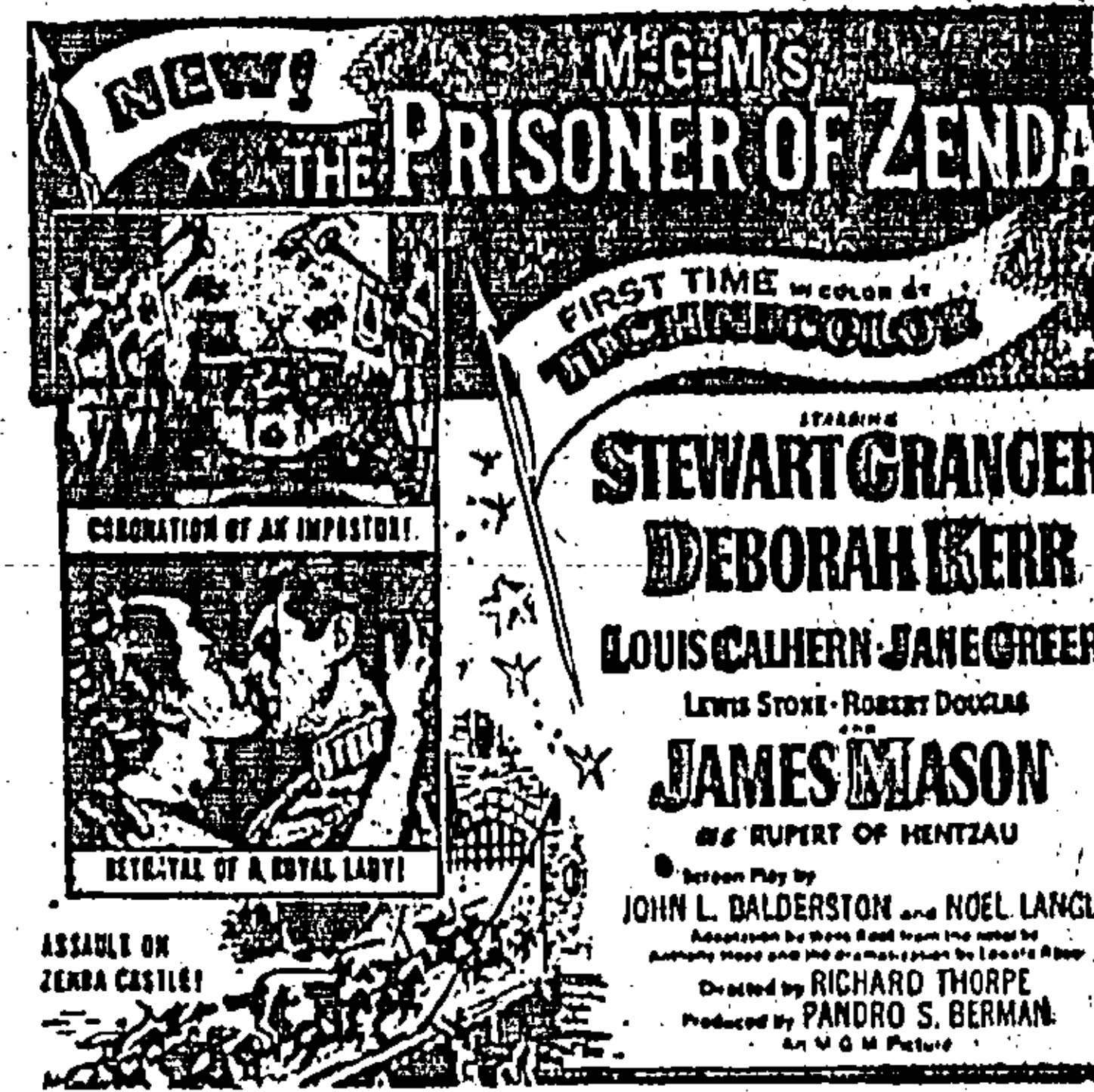
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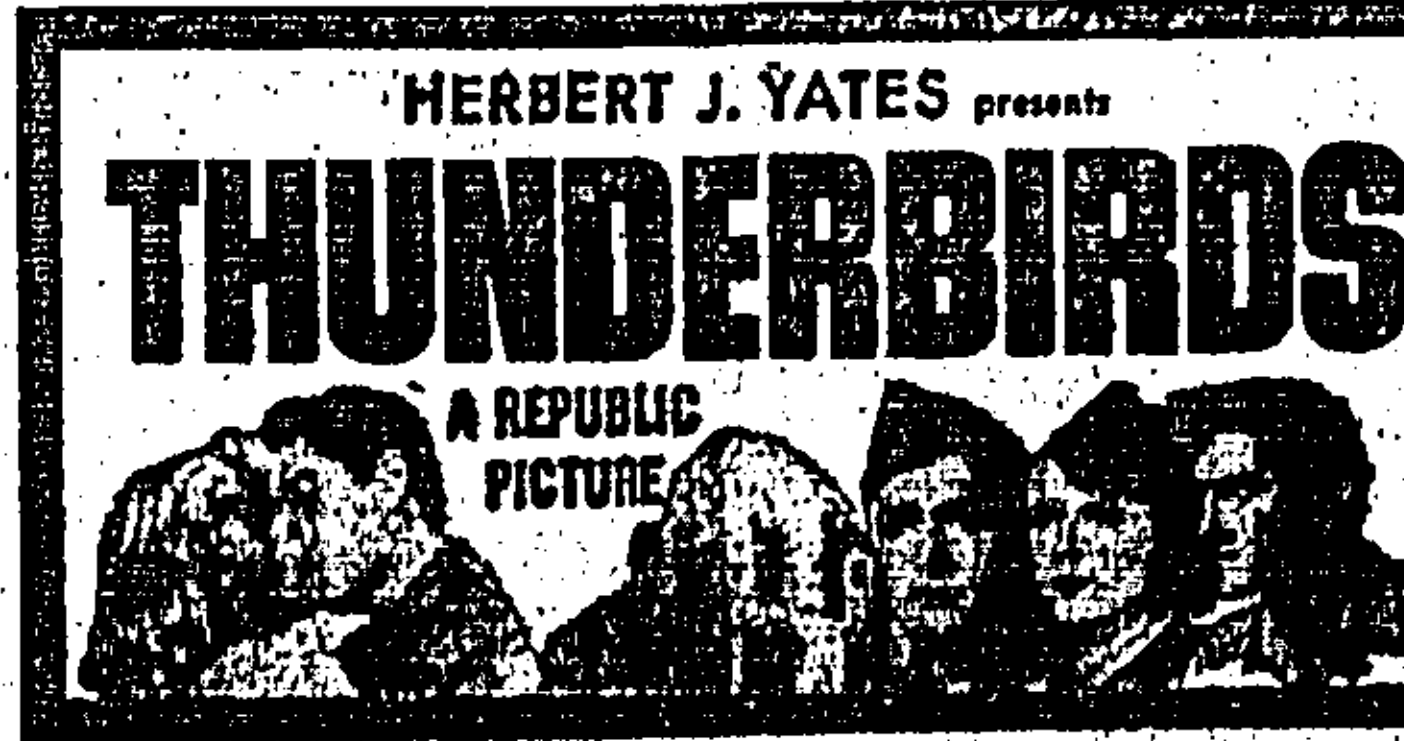
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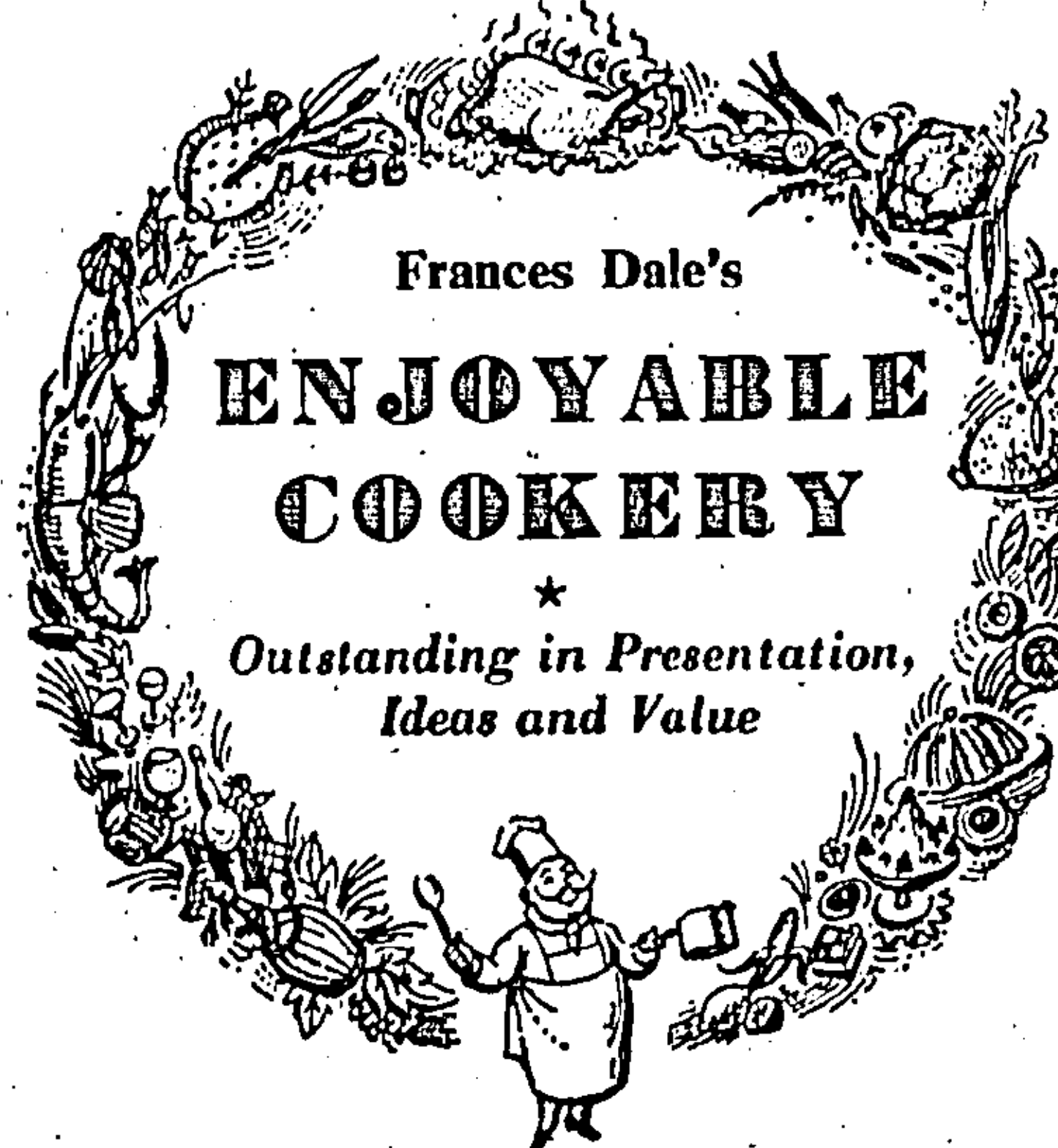
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THE VONS

—they make me shiver

By COLIN LAWSON

TO Dr Konrad Adenauer, West German Chancellor, I said: "And what happens if Germany regains an independent army?"

Bleakly he smiled: "We Germans do not want, ever again, war. Our fate is bound up with the West, and any army must be dovetailed so that no single country can endanger another."

Now, in spite of such soothing words, I shiver.

The cause? A book, written in cold, analytical lawyer's language.

Brigadier-General Telford Taylor, of U.S. Intelligence, was chief of prosecuting counsel at Nuremberg.

His book, coming when so many volumes of apologetics on Germany appear, is a dispassionate history of the German Officers' Corps and its relation to the Nazis.

Through the pages of the German Officers' Corps for over 100 years march the same formidable names—14 von Kleists, 10 von der Goltzes, the von Leebes, Mansteins, Kressensteins, Guderians.

REPETITION

AND so I shiver—and reflect on the monotonous repetition of German armies beaten in war patiently rebuilt, each time greater than the last.

It was back in 1806 that Prussian generals thought up the first scheme to cheat a treaty (the Treaty of Tilsit).

World War One, defeat, and an army shrunk by Versailles. How did it recover? It had just 17 generals, 105 colonels, and 4,000 junior officers. No aeroplanes, tanks, submarines, or poison gas.

The secret build-up started. Submarines? A Krupp dummy corporation worked out Germany's first 250-ton submarine. It was built—in Finland—in 1930.

The IG Farben corporation, chemical empire and wizard of creutz rubber and petrol which

"Sword and Sunstroke," by Brigadier-General Telford Taylor (Gollancz, 21s.).

were to assist victory on Dr. Tag eagerly helped. And now, busy in the new shadow War Ministry, overlooking the quietly flowing Rhine, are the planners of the new Wehrmacht.

Instead of the handful of generals of 1800, the few hundreds of 1919, the new army is to have 40 generals, 250 colonels, 900 lieutenant-colonels, and 20,000 majors and junior officers.

How many of them will be the same old familiar names from the Officers' Corps lists?

And so I ask Dr Adenauer again: "What will happen when you have this new army?"

THE RICHEST VISITOR

from Sam White

THE richest man in Paris at the moment is also one of the loneliest of the City's visitors.

He is 62-year-old Sheikh Abdullah al Sallim al Subah, Emir of Kuwait, whose income from the oil wells of his tiny state in the Persian Gulf is estimated at £50 million a year.

Wearing a black camel-hair turban and a brown cloak, trimmed with gold over his billowing white robes, the

Emir, with his staff of four, is living in two suites in Paris's most expensive hotel. This is his first visit to Paris, and the French Foreign Office were anxious to provide him with the pleasures of the capital—interspersed, of course, with a few business talks.

To all their overtures the Emir has proved unresponsive. He has pleaded that this was strictly an unofficial visit; that his only language was his native Arabic; that he observed strict dietary rules; that he suffered cruelly from rheumatism.

With his secretary, chauffeur-interpreter, and two bodyguards, the Emir follows a rigid routine. He rises at 5 a.m. for prayers; takes his breakfast—a glass of milk and some dates—at 7.30. At 10 he leaves in his car for a sightseeing tour.

He lunches in the hotel dining room off chicken or pigeon and rice. At 4 p.m. he goes for another drive. He usually dines out returning to the hotel between 10 and 11 p.m.

RED YUGOSLAVIA SURPRISES ME

After four months in Titoland, Special Correspondent John Wren sums up life in a strange democratic dictatorship.

EVERYBODY in Britain now knows Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia. But what of Titoland?

What is the truth about this Soviet-blueprinted, Communist state, now following an anti-Moscow, pro-Western path?

After four months in Tito's country, I feel qualified to make a few observations on everyday life inside Titoland.

I have recently travelled freely through the heart of Yugoslavia. I have walked into numerous small towns and village cafes and restaurants, speaking still only a basic Serbian, and have been welcomed everywhere with unlimited courtesy, and never with suspicion.

Tito's youth all seem to be studying English VOLUNTARILY; a short time ago they were learning Russian BY ORDER.

First, let me stress that 17 million Yugoslavs are genuinely pro-Western, thankful that the unfortunate Moscow adventure is over, and that traditional ties with the West, especially Britain, have been renewed.

Allies in war

WE British have a vast reservoir of good will among the tough Serbs. They will never forget we were their allies in two world wars.

As far as the Americans go, every Yugoslav seems to have an Uncle in Milwaukee, who emigrated during the twenties.

Nowhere on my trips have I seen any fear of the police, or heard of any oppression, although I have heard much criticism of the inefficiency and stupidity of local Tito government officials, and of Tito's bureaucrats in Belgrade.

Tito's subjects today think themselves not too badly off. That is when compared to Tito-land of two years ago—and when compared to their Balkan, Soviet-ruled neighbours.

In a restaurant at Srebrenovo on the Danube—where the customers, all workers, were eating a week's British meat ration in one meal—they told me this joke.

In nearby rationed satellite Bulgaria a doctor gave a patient some pills, telling him to take them after meals. "But doctor, I don't know where my next meal is coming from," replied the patient.

In Titoland today there is plenty to eat, at reasonable prices, since Tito abolished the unpopular Russian-style collectivisation of agriculture. In fact, some 40,000 British tourists are expected to visit Yugoslavia this summer to share some of this plentiful fare.

Housing is still a major problem. I overheard a British official here say, "Just seen an ideal little house I'd like to rent. Trouble is there are six Yugoslav families living in it!"

Still short

CONSUMER goods are still short and expensive. But now Tito has switched the accent from unproductive heavy industries to consumer goods, giving kitchen pots, alarm clocks and lipsticks priority over steel mills, more goods are daily appearing in the shops. As stocks increase, so prices are slashed.

Moreover, the old Communist, steel-laced, proletarian attitude to life has changed. You now see smartly-dressed people around.

A Yugoslav woman told me, "Two years ago I dared not wear a Spring hat or lipstick. I would have been labelled a fascist or pro-Western reactionary. Today I have three new hats."

Even in the remotest villages I saw girls wearing lipstick and neckties, sent by their Uncles in Milwaukee. Two years ago to wear any sort of necktie was an invitation to join a forced labour squad.

The Tito regime has a slogan, "Forward with Tito to a brighter future." Politically unbiased observers here believe Tito is really striving for a better life for his countrymen, and is now on the right road.

Near disaster

FROM 1945 until recently, however, Tito followed a strict Communist path, which brought Yugoslavia within a hair's breadth of disaster. No man in history made so many mistakes, and remained in power.

"We tried to run before we had learnt to walk," Yugoslav officials now tell you. "We tried to build motor trucks before bicycles, steel mills before needles."

Looking out of my window I can see visible evidence of one of Tito's biggest blunders, a vast ghost city of unmade skyscrapers—a white elephant costing millions.

This was to be the new Belgrade, to house an army of new bureaucrats. The project was too heavy for Yugoslavia's young industry, and had to be abandoned.

Is Tito a dictator? He says he is not. He was constitution-

ally elected president recently by his two chamber parliament in secret ballot, and one MP voted against him.

But it is unthinkable that any major move in Titoland could be carried out without Tito's personal approval.

It is Tito in person who decided to abandon farm collectivisation, to decentralise industry and government, who reintroduced competition among state enterprises, and encouraged factories to show Western-style initiative.

Certainly Tito is a dictator, but he is a popular, benign one. One hundred thousand people turned out to give him a rousing welcome home from Britain. There were no Scotland Yard-like precautions, and the crowd surged around him.

I noticed one Yugoslav reporter using Tito's back as a desk for his notebook.

One used to give him a would kill Tito," an old-school, once-prosperous Yugoslav businessman told me. "Now we pray he will live a long life. Otherwise it might mean a return to Russian Communism, or a bloody revolution."

Tito explains his liberalisation by quoting Lenin: "Having accomplished our revolution, we are relaxing the power of the state."

On religion

FINALLY, what of religion? Mr Churchill said in the House recently, "Relations between the Churches and the state are now undergoing earnest review by the Yugoslav government."

Tito's relations with the Vatican—which he charges with being anti-Yugoslav—are at rock bottom. Also his relations with certain Yugoslav Roman Catholic Church leaders, whom he alleges collaborated with the enemy in the war, and did nothing to prevent the massacre of non-Catholic minorities in Croatia.

However, Tito's relations with the Orthodox Church (largest religious group in the country), the Muslims and the Protestants are good and improving. Also the government's relations with Catholic clergy have recently improved, and priests now receive social security benefits and pensions like any worker.

Certainly there are no restrictions on personal worship. Everywhere I have seen packed churches.

Driving one Sunday through the ardently pro-Tito town of Jodice—Tito's wartime GHQ—I had to stop the car in the high street, so many people were pouring out of the Orthodox church.

Summing up, Titoland is still far from paradise, but when compared to any country behind the Iron Curtain it is a land of milk and honey.

Tito may be no angel, but as an American official here colourfully put it to me the other day: "He is beginning to sprout wings."

POCKET CARTOON

by OSBERT LANCASTER



"But, darling, I only said 'Wouldn't it be funny if the Russians were to send over a Test team.'"

TEN

FULLY dressed as German officers we waited through ten minutes of terrible suspense as Pat Reid's wire rasped again and again on the rusty metals of the lock.

Suddenly there was the noise of old hinges creaking. A quick snap and the door swung open.

"Good luck," said Pat Reid and shook hands. We crept cautiously to an open door on the other side of the attic a wireless in the guard-room on the ground floor was playing organ music. We walked quickly down the first flight of stairs, past the door of the officers' mess on the first floor where a light showed beneath, down through darkness into the passage beside the guard-room. The guard-room door was half-open, and I caught a glimpse of

TERRIBLE MINUTES

"THEY HAVE THEIR EXITS"
Chapter 11

By Airey Neave, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.

German uniforms inside as we marched smartly into the blinding whiteness of the snow under the arc lights.

The testing time had come. I strode through the snow trying to look like a Prussian. There stood the enemy, the fallen snow covering his cap and shoulders. I felt Lutyn grow tense beside me. I clasped my hands behind my back with an air of unconcern. In a moment of excitement I had forgotten my part.

"March with your hands at your sides, you—fool," came a fierce whisper from my companion.

As Lutyn opened the fateful wicket-gate I watched the under-officers, their heads bowed to the driving snow, march on across the most bridge. Down we went into the moat, stumbling and slipping. A soldier came towards us, stopped and stared at us deliberately. I hesitated for a moment ready to run, but Lutyn turned on him quickly and in faultless German said crossly, "Why do you not salute?"

The soldier gaped. He saluted still looking doubtful and began to walk past. We did not look back but hastened on to the far side to the high oak paling which bordered the park. Lifting ourselves quickly over the paling we landed in thick snow among the tangle of trees.

With numb hands we climbed the outer stone wall and for a minute sat breathless in the cold air clinging to the coping and then jumped a distance of twelve feet. We fell heavily on the hard ground in the woods outside the castle grounds, bruised and shaken and frightened.

"Let's go," I said, and we began to climb towards the east seeking the direction of Leipzig, a small town six miles away.

At ten o'clock the snow was falling less thickly. Beyond the trees we stumbled over frozen fields with hearts uplifted. As we felt the hard surface of a road I turned up the collar of my dark blue jacket against the cold. I had left the warm green overcoat behind me buried with the rest of the uniform beneath a pile of leaves and snow.

ON my head I wore a ski-cap made of blanket and my R.A.F. trousers were now turned down over my boots. From this moment Lutyn and I were Dutch electrical workers with papers permitting us to go from Leipzig to Ulm in South-Western Germany. Leipzig was twenty-two miles from the castle. We planned to reach it by walking the six miles to Leipzig, and there to take an early workmen's train.

In two hours we were in the outskirts of the town. Dutch officers in Colditz had acquired by bribery a timetable of the trains from Leipzig to Leipzig. We therefore knew that the first workmen's train was due to start at five o'clock. Three hours passed, and we too cold to talk. We waited silently for the train looking towards the town.

When the train was due we slowly approached the entrance of the station where a small group of German workmen people had collected at the gate. When the doors opened and the crowd surged forward to the ticket office we followed, and Lutyn, who spoke the best German, bought two workmen's tickets to Leipzig.

Here were we, escaped enemy prisoners of war standing on the platform of the little station, mingling with ordinary people travelling to their daily work. The train puffing with determination through the snow, halted, and we climbed into a wooden carriage.

We were herded together in the semi-darkness. I bowed my head and dozed beside an old market woman. Suddenly I was awakened by a sharp kick on my shin and looked up in fear. I met the half-smiling eyes of Lutyn. He sat hunched in a short, light overcoat, his ski cap on one side. Then I realised that I must have been talking English in my sleep.

AT six o'clock we drew in to the great station of Leipzig. We followed the crowd towards a barrier where we gave up our tickets.

We wandered timidly round the station watching the indicators for a train to Ulm, and found that no train left until 10.30 in the evening. It dawned on us that we must stay in Leipzig, shelter or sleep for many hours. Entering a tea-room we ordered coffee, supplied with a small envelope of saccharine food required coupons.

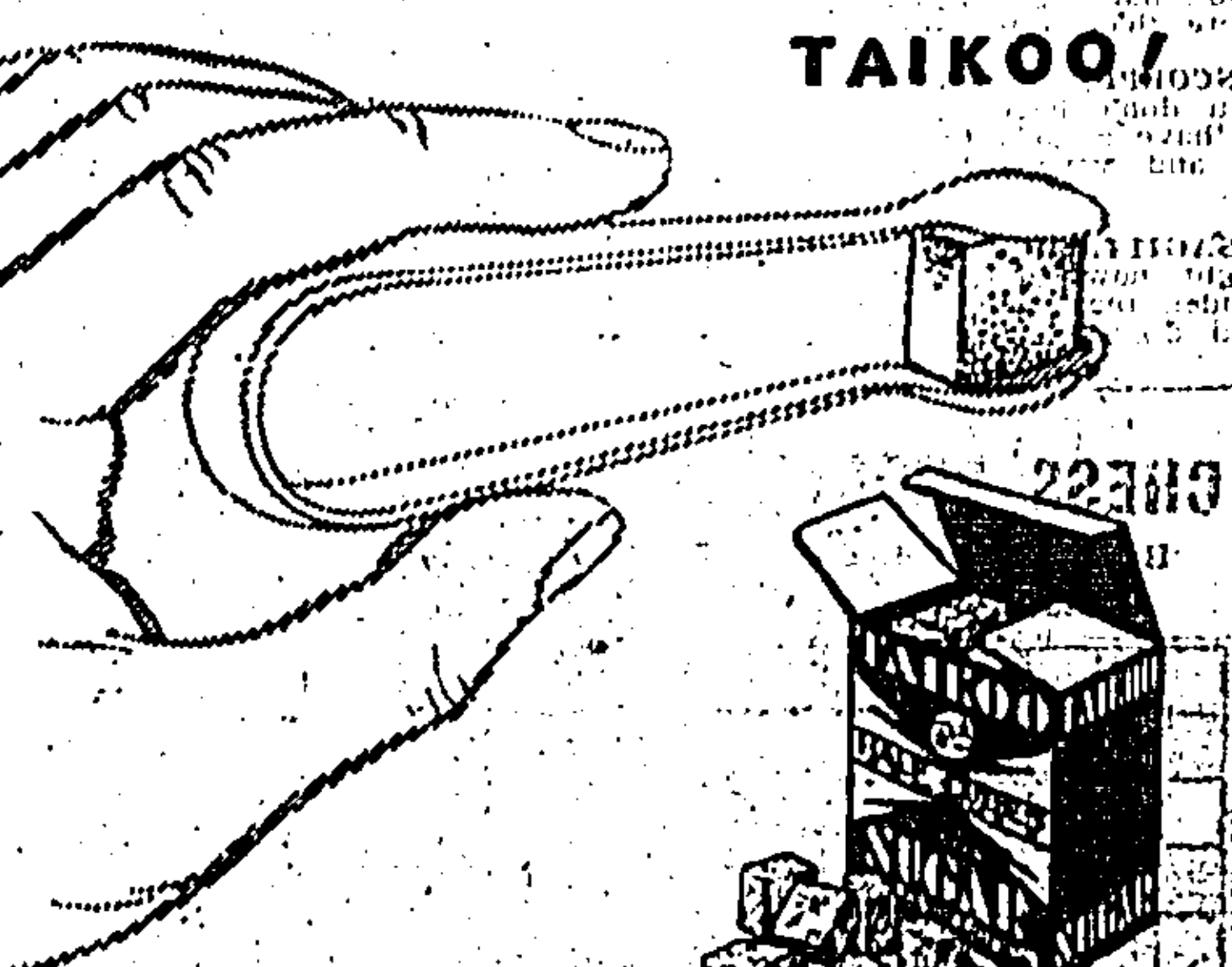
I looked around me at the victims of Hitler's war and felt a great pity. The hopelessness in their faces brought a stark realisation of suffering. Musing, I took from my pocket a huge bar of Red Cross chocolate and began to eat.

A young woman with fierce hysterical eyes gazed at the chocolate as if she had seen a ghost. She spoke to an old woman beside her and they looked at me in anger. Immediately the crowd near us began to talk in threatening whispers. I heard the word chocolate many times. Lutyn turned to me and frowned angrily.

I had committed a terrible blunder. Chocolate had been unknown to working Germans for many months.

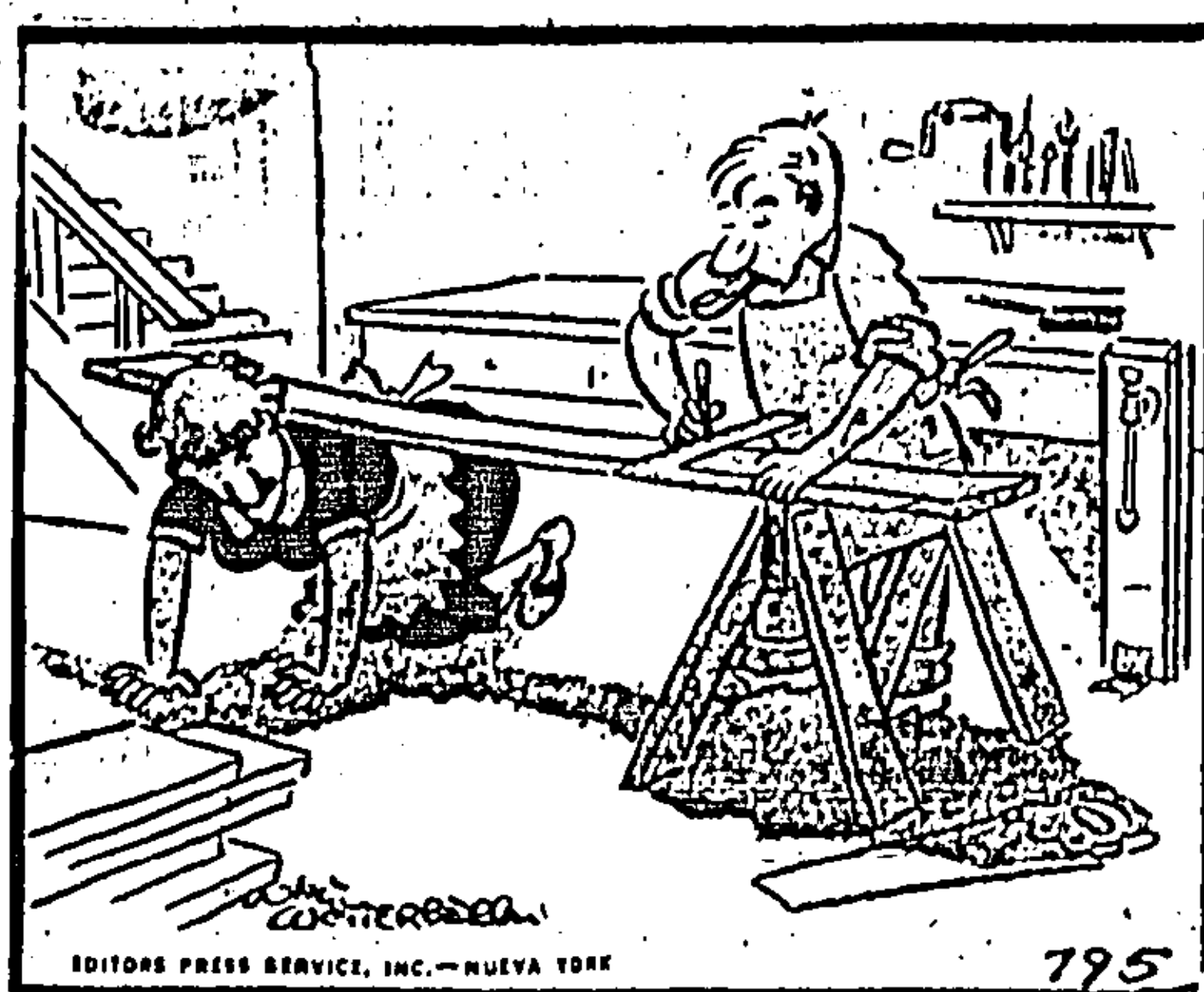
Tomorrow: We Sing with the Nazis.

"One Lump-or Two?"
... make sure it's
TAIKOO!



**TAIKOO
SUGAR**
Half Cubes

obtainable from
all shops and stores



• BY • THE • WAY •

by Beachcomber

AN accompanist at a concert was described the other day as "obviously suffering from nerves."

This can take many forms. Sometimes the victim has hideous grimaces at the singer. Or he may crawl away from the piano in panic, and cling to the singer's dress for protection, or get right inside the instrument and refuse to come out.

Plumbino, who accompanied for Seracel, used to have a fit of barking between the items. Occasionally he would pull out of his pocket a schoolboy's cap, and put it on jauntily. Seracel once tried to enter into the fun, to put the audience at ease. He joined in the barking. But this only made Plumbino angrier, and he rushed at the singer and bit him in the leg. None of this need happen, of course, if the accompanist has steady nerves.

Question unanswered

MY perfectly simple question: "Why do we have to keep on going faster?" has produced a certain amount of supercilious abuse, but not one reasonable answer. To the idiotic question "What on earth would be the use of all our inventions for increased speed, if we did not use them?" I replied "On whatever." One profound thinker says that nobody can afford to be left behind in the race. I have more respect for the man who says quite frankly that he loves speed for the mere sake of speed.

YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

FRIDAY, MAY 1

BORN today, you are one of those independent souls who go about as he wishes and will not be influenced by the whims of others. You are dogged in your determination, and once you have set your mind on something, nothing will deter you from your goal. Your ambitions are high and you will probably reach them at quite a tender age, too.

You have a forceful character, are vigorous and commanding. Yet there's a witty, convivial side to your nature which comes out in unexpected times and completely amazes those who know you only casually.

At home, it would appear that you are an entirely different person from the stern disciplinarian who takes command and gives orders. But you are popular with everyone and your pleasant personality brings you co-operation wherever you go.

You have the ability to make careful plans and then carry them through to successful completion. You have little use for the dream of life. For you, life is a series of immediate action. For one who likes action so much, you have a great deal of patience. Your wisdom in times of crisis is good and you have excellent judgment. You are a person who can be trusted in positions of authority. You will not let the advantage of the trust to further your own ends. You will probably be happiest in public life and this type of career should prove most rewarding.

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

SATURDAY, MAY 2

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21)—Pay a neighborly call and you will find that this day is a good idea to expand your social life.

GEMINI (May 22-June 21)—Get out for a walk today if you can. It will do you good. It may strenuous exercise doesn't appeal.

CANCER (June 22-July 21)—Don't make a leap unless you are perfectly sure that the person asking for it is really reliable.

LEO (July 22-Aug. 23)—Be genuinely friendly with those you meet today. A chance acquaintance may turn out a life-long friend.

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 22)—Not a good time to combine your social and business life. Keep them apart for the best results now.

LIRA (Sept. 23-Oct. 23)—If you work hard today, you will find that this time the results are more than ordinarily rewarding.

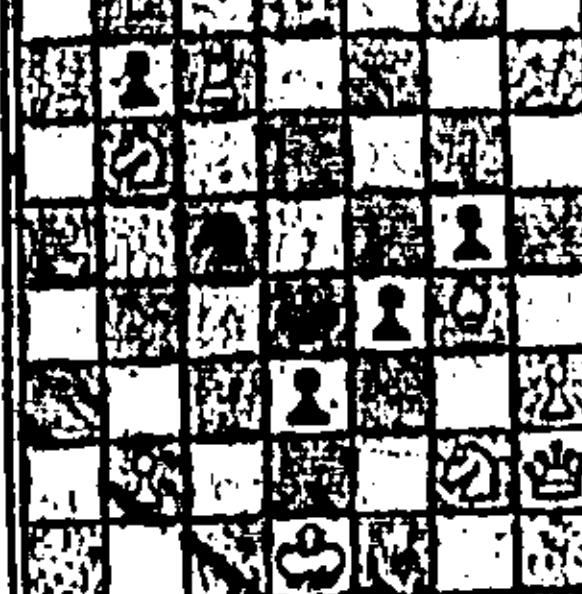
SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—You don't have to be extravagant to have a good time. Spend wisely and you will be glad, later on.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—Right now, actions speak much louder than words. And whatever you do, don't boast, even a little.

CHESS PROBLEM

By ARTHUR A. PAUL

Black, 6 pieces.



White to play: mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem: 1. Q-B4, any; 2. Q-R, or B.

1. Q-B4, any; 2. Q-R, or B.

1. Q-B4, any; 2. Q-R, or B.

1. Q-B4, any; 2. Q-R, or B.

1. Q-B4, any; 2. Q-R, or B.

1. Q-B4, any; 2. Q-R, or B.

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1. Q-B4, any; 2. Q-R, or B.

1. Q-B4, any; 2. Q-R, or B.

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Tourney Is Place To See Good Hands

NORTH		31
AKJ		
7543		
AK		
KJ32		
WEST		
73		
AK109		
Q107		
AQ105		
EAST		
AS		
Q2		
843		
984		
Q1054		
SOUTH (D)		
Q100542		
7		
J652		
7		
Both sides vul.		
South	West	North
3	Pass	4
Pass	Double	Redbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass
Opening lead—A 3		

By OSWALD JACOBY

WHEN the American Contract Bridge League recently published all 256 hands of the recent World Championship Match, held in New York, I was reminded of many of the classic hands of other world championships. Today's hand, for example, was played in the first such match, held in Bermuda in 1950.

Johnny Crawford was the enterprising soul who made the three-spade bid on the South hand. Johnny wouldn't teach this bid to a pupil, and he wasn't exactly proud of it at the time—but he was dealt thirteen cards, and Johnny hates to pass any time he is lucky enough to be dealt thirteen cards.

George Rapee modestly raised to four spades, never dreaming that his partner had opened such a mouse-trap. When West doubled, Rapee went for broke with a redouble. This was sound enough, of course. South could hardly be set more than one trick with such a dummy, and might make the contract with overtricks if he had a really sound opening three-bid.

Crawford should have lost a trick in each suit, but an opponent slipped. I'll say this for Crawford: he gets himself out on a limb often enough, but you can't afford to make mistakes against him.

West opened a trump, and East took the ace and returned a trump to dummy's king. Crawford returned a low heart from dummy, and West took the ace of hearts and shifted to a low diamond. Crawford then ruffed a heart to enter his own hand, after which he led his singleton club towards dummy.

West hemmed and hawed over this play and finally decided not to take his ace. Crawford shot up with dummy's king of clubs to win the trick, cashed the ace of diamonds, and ruffed another heart. He then led a low diamond to drop West's queen, after which his jack of diamonds was good for his tenth trick.

Not very neat, perhaps, but gaudy enough for anybody's taste.

CARD SAYINGS

Q—With neither side vulnerable, the bidding has been: North—East—South—West 1 Heart 2 Diamonds?

A—You, South, hold: Spades A-Q-J-10-7-3, Hearts 7-5, Diamond 3, Clubs K-J-3-2. What do you do?

A—Bid two spades. Since you have a very strong six-card suit, you are perfectly willing to risk in spades if your partner simply goes back to hearts.

TODAY'S QUESTION

The bidding is the same as in the question just answered. You, South, hold: Spades A-Q-J-5, Hearts J-9-4, Diamonds K-J-4, Clubs A-Q-10-5. What do you do?

Answer Tomorrow

DUMB BELLS

I WONDER WHAT DID SEE THE BLANKITY BLANK THINGS AROUND MAM?



WHAT'S HIS LINE?

L. E. I. POTTS.

Rearrange the letters to spell his occupation.

(Solution on Page 10)

WOMANSENSE

DRUSILLA BEYFUS reporting

Oh! Oh! It looks like a Sleeveless Summer



IT CAN LOOK NICE, BUT—

THE summer of the bare bicep is coming in. A fad for sleeveless fashion is catching on all over the place. There is no checking it now. The new contagion has swept through the clothes of the season. Already, you can't miss the horde of dresses and shirts with staring sockets for sleeves. The signs are sure—the sights of summer will include a view of some of the plainest arms in town.

And how pleased some people want to bare a bicep.

It means ONE UP to the dress manufacturers who have found a windfall of a fashion. The dress without sleeves takes less material, less time, less workmanship, and dodges the trickiest part in the making of a ready-made top—the set of the sleeve. And the price is the same as before. "Three-quarters of our new collection is made without sleeves," said the director of the cotton rock firm that makes half a million dresses a year.

It's ONE UP to the stores. "Sleeves without sleeves are so easy to sell," said the buyer of a big London department store. "About half our stuff has the new line."

It's ONE UP to the bra people. "We're expecting a rush on styles that are deep cut under the arm," said a man in the know.

It's ONE UP to the cardigan makers, who will do a roaring trade supplying at a price the sleeves that used to be included in the price of a frock.

It's ONE UP to the short-glove departments because the long styles are hopelessly unsuited to the bare arm in daytime.

It's ONE UP to the cosmetic people with a range of preparations for beautifying the back of the arms and the elbow.

And it's the biggest boost in years for the bare-the-better brigade of dressers—and a crushing defeat for the forces of elegance.

Hardly one woman in a thousand can wear the sleeveless line because it bares the plainest part of her—the top of the arm and thereabouts.

You'll see. It's going to be a sleeveless summer. And in the new nakedness thin girls will look thinner. Fat girls will look fatter. Stumpy girls will look stumper. All because they want to bare a bicep.

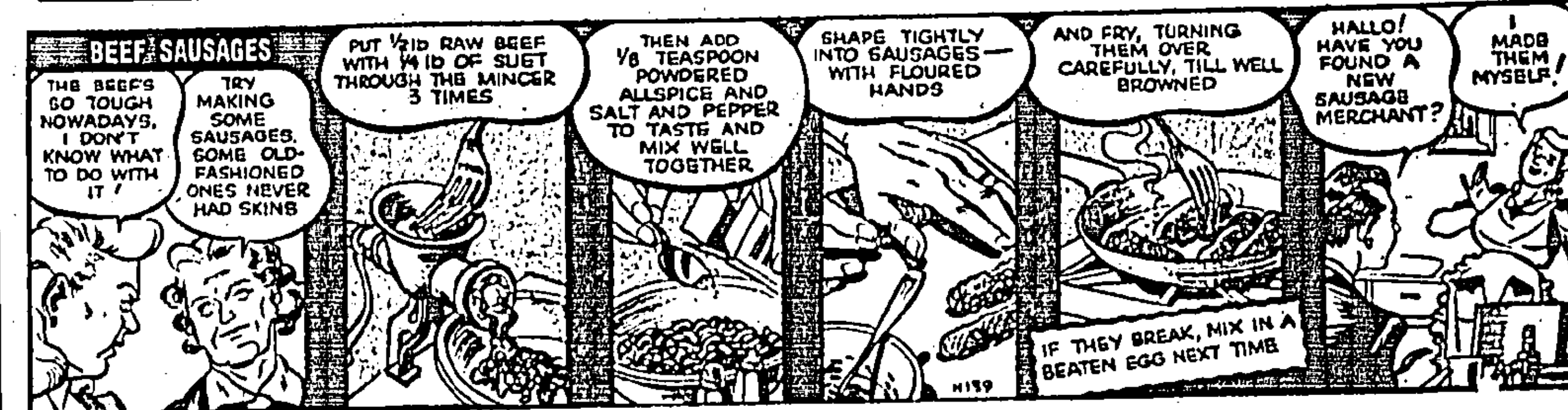


LOOK WHAT happens to a pretty girl in a pretty sleeveless shirt. She's betrayed by her bodice. She looked fine until she moved about. Then suddenly the air of grooming vanished.



LOOK WHAT happens when she tides her hair. She looks a mess from every angle. She was a smart girl so long as she kept still.

London Express Service



BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

The Alarm Clock Was Proud

—But One Morning It Had to Turn to Its Friends—

By MAX TRELL

IT had a bright face and two red arms. It had a loud, saucy tick. It could ring out as noisily as a bell.

It was an alarm clock.

It was quite proud of itself, for it stood right in the middle of the bedroom where Father slept. Knarf and Hanid, the shadow-children with the turned-about names, used to wonder why it was so proud of itself.

Not Very Pretty

"You aren't very pretty—not nearly as pretty as the Cuckoo Clock," Hanid said to it.

"And you're much, much smaller than the Grandfather Clock that stands at the foot of the stairs," said Knarf.

But the alarm clock just laughed as it ticked.

"You're right," it admitted. "I'm not as pretty as the Cuckoo Clock, and I'm not as big as the Grandfather Clock. But I've got something that THEY haven't got!"

"What?" asked Knarf and Hanid.

"A ring. Why, when I ring, the whole house wakes up! People jump out of bed. They don't sleep when I ring. They go to work. They go to school. They go out shopping. I'm the one who gets them up!"

Knarf and Hanid agreed that it was important that everyone in the house should get up.

"And I do more than just get them up, I get them up ON TIME!"

Again Knarf and Hanid agreed that getting people up on time was certainly important.

Children Late for School

"Yes indeed," said the alarm clock. "If it weren't for me, Father would be late getting to his office, the children would be late getting to school, and Mother would be late doing her shopping. Now let me tell you this: do you think the Cuckoo Clock (who is prettier than I am) and the Grandfather Clock (who is much, much larger) can do as much?"

Without waiting for Knarf and Hanid to answer, the alarm clock said: "No, they can't. All THEY can do is call out the hours. Nobody ever really pays much attention to THEM. THEY don't wake anyone up. THEY don't get people out on time."

But not many mornings after that, the alarm clock had a terrible thing happen to it. Knarf and Hanid heard about it from the Cuckoo Clock and from the old Grandfather Clock. This is the terrible thing that happened.

Before going to bed, Father had set the alarm clock to ring at exactly seven o'clock, for he had to catch an early train.

It was a few minutes before seven that the Cuckoo Clock and the Grandfather Clock heard the alarm clock ticking out a message for help.

"I haven't been wound up enough! I'm going to stop in a minute! I won't be able to ring! Help me! Help!"

They Couldn't Move

At first the Cuckoo Clock and the Grandfather Clock didn't know what to do. Neither of them could move. They couldn't get into the bedroom and wind up the run-down alarm clock.

But finally they did do something. At exactly seven o'clock they both took a deep breath and they—both put their hands in front of their faces (and made themselves look like twelve o'clock) and called out their songs so that the whole house seemed to echo with church bells and fire alarms.

Not only Father, but everyone else in the house leaped out of bed.

They were surprised, of course, to notice that the alarm clock had stopped. They were even more surprised to find that the Cuckoo Clock and the Grandfather Clock both had their hands at twelve o'clock.

The alarm clock was very grateful to his two friends for that. And he was less proud of himself, too. "All us clocks have to work together," he said. "We all tell the same time. If one stops, the other two will keep going. From now on, we'll all help each other."

THE CORONATION OF THE QUEEN

with stand-up model

of the

Royal State Coach.

\$2.50

S. C. M. POST, LTD.

Hong Kong & Kowloon.

More Variety In Desserts

By IDA BAILEY ALLEN

"WHEN I go to a restaurant to dine, Madame, I am usually disappointed to find the desserts so uninteresting," bemoaned the Chef. "What causes this?" "Public taste, Chef. In America, the number of desserts served in most homes can be counted on the fingers of the hands. Restaurants, of course, reflect this."

Hundreds of Desserts
But, Madame, you personally have recipes for hundreds of fine desserts which are not only delicious, but easy to make. For example, the jam pudding made by the recipe of your grandmother.

"Men and women appreciate good desserts. So I would suggest that the younger homemakers, especially, learn how to prepare more of them."

Dinner
Frosted Fruit Cocktail
Chicken Bechamel with Biscuits
Whipped Sweet Potato
Dutch String Beans
English Jam Pudding
Lemon Sauce

Coffee Tea Milk
All Measurements Are Level
Recipes Serve Four

Chicken Bechamel
Plain-cook 1 (3 to 4-lb.) all-purpose chicken by simmering or pressure-cooking.

When cool, remove the skin; cut the meat from the bones in good-sized pieces. Make a Bechamel sauce with the chicken broth, and heat the chicken meat in it. Serve poured over split, hot, crusty baking powder biscuits.

Bechamel Sauce: Melt 3 tbsp. butter, margarine, or use chicken fat skimmed from the broth. Add 5 tbsp. enriched flour and stir until smooth. Then gradually stir in 2 c. chicken broth; gradually add 1 1/2 c. light cream or undiluted evaporated milk. Bring slowly to boiling point; season to taste with salt and pepper. Just before serving, stir in 2 tsp. lemon juice.

Dutch Green Beans
Cook green beans according to directions. (When done, the liquid should be almost completely evaporated.) Meantime, cut 1 slice bacon in very small pieces and slowly fry until browned. Drain off half the fat. Add 3 tbsp. mild elder vinegar and 1 tsp. sugar. Stir into the cooked beans and stand in a warm place about 3 min.

English Jam Pudding
Sift together 1/2 c. already-sifted enriched flour, 2/3 tsp. salt, 1/2 c. sugar and 2 tsp. baking powder. Crush 1 c. cornflakes and add. Combine 1/2 c. margarine or shortening. Then add 2/3 c. jam (any kind), 1 beaten egg, and 1/2 c. whole or skim milk. Mix thoroughly. Turn into a well-oiled 8-in. mold. Bake in a steam 3 hrs. Unmould and serve hot with lemon or foamy sauce.

Dinner
Mulligatawny Soup
Celery Radishes
Fresh Fish Loaf
Green Peppercorn Sauce
Flaky Potatoes
Orange Bavarian
Coffee Tea Milk

Fresh Fish Loaf
Put 1 lb. defrosted frozen cod-fish fillets through the chopper twice, using the medium-sized blade. Combine 2 tsp. fortified farina and 1/2 c. milk; cook and stir until boiling and thick. Add to the fish. Stir in 1/2 c. milk, 1/2 c. egg beater liquid, Add 1 tsp. scraped onion, 1/2 tsp. lemon juice, 1/2 tsp. minced parsley or dill (optional), 1 tsp. salt, 1/4 tsp. monosodium glutamate and 1/2 tsp. pepper.

Transfer to an oiled loaf pan; set in a larger pan, and surround with hot water. Cover and bake 35 min., or until firm, in a moderate oven, 350-375° F. Let stand 3 min. Unmould on a heated platter. Serve with green pepper sauce.

Orange Bavarian
Add 1 tbsp. gelatin to 1/2 c. cold water. Let stand 5 min. Then melt over hot water. (and made themselves look like twelve o'clock) and called out their songs so that the whole house seemed to echo with church bells and fire alarms.

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They were surprised, of course, to notice that the alarm clock had stopped. They were even more surprised to find that the Cuckoo Clock and the Grandfather Clock both had their hands at twelve o'clock.

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Frosted Fruit Cocktails
Nearly all chilled cocktail glasses with a fruit cocktail mixture. Top each with a small scoop or cube of sherbet or ice of harmonizing or contrasting flavour. For example: citrus fruit cocktail topped with mint sherbet; pineapple fruit cocktail topped with raspberry sherbet; mixed fruit cocktail topped with orange or lemon sherbet.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB THIRTEENTH RACE MEETING 1952/53 Saturday 2nd & Sunday 9th May, 1953 (Held under the Rules of The Hong Kong Jockey Club)

The programme will consist of 10 races each day. The First Race will be run at 1.30 p.m. and the First Race run at 2 p.m. on both days.

Through Tickets (20 Races—\$40.00) also tickets at \$2.00 each for the Special Cash Sweep on the "Hong Kong Derby" scheduled to be run on 2nd May, 1953, may be obtained at the Cash Sweep Office of the Club at Queen's Building, Ground Floor, Chater Road.

Through Tickets reserved for this meeting but not paid for by 10 a.m. on Friday, 1st May, will be sold and the reservation cancelled for future meetings.

THERE WILL BE NO SPECIAL CASH SWEEP ON THE LAST RACE.

To avoid congestion at the Cash Sweep Office at Queen's Building, sweep tickets may also be purchased at the Club's Branch Offices at—

5 D'Aguiar Street, Hong Kong,
or
382 Nathan Road, Kowloon

TOTALISATOR

The attention of Totalisator Investors is drawn to the following rules—

Dividends will be paid on the winning and placed ponies as declared by the Stewards when the "ALL CLEAR" is given. The "ALL CLEAR" signal will be indicated by a white light at the Totalisator Ticker. BACKERS ARE ADVISED NOT TO DESTROY OR THROW AWAY THEIR TICKETS UNTIL AFTER THE "ALL CLEAR" SIGNAL HAS BEEN EXHIBITED.

Totalisator Tickets should be examined and checked before leaving the Selling Counters as mistakes of any description cannot be rectified later.

Cash received in respect of Dividends should be checked before leaving the Pay-Out Counters as no claim for short payment of the value of tickets presented can be entertained once Investors have left the Counters.

All winning tickets and tickets for refunds must be presented for payment at the Race Course on the day to which they refer, but none will be paid later than one hour after the time for which the last race of the day has been scheduled to be run.

In no circumstances will any Dividends be paid or refunds made unless a ticket is produced. Payment WILL NOT be made on torn or disfigured tickets.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE

Members and guests are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting ladies not in possession of Brooches and gentlemen, non-members of the Club, to the Members' Enclosure and the Club Rooms at \$10.00 per day including tax, for ladies or gentlemen are obtainable through the Secretary at Alexandra House, on the written or personal introduction of a Member, such member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for payment of all bills, etc.

Only a limited number of badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will be on sale at the Race Course.

The Branch Offices and the Treasurer's Comptroller Office will close at 11 a.m. and the Secretary's Office at 11.45 a.m. each day. The Treasurer's Comptroller Office is situated at Queen's Building, Ground floor, Chater Road, and the Secretary's Office at Alexandra House, 8th Floor.

A limited number of tickets will be obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Box (Tel. 27818).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The Price of admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$3.00 per day including tax for all persons including Ladies and will be payable at the Gate.

Any person leaving the Public Enclosure during a Meeting will forfeit his or her right of admission to the Enclosure and will be required to pay the requisite fee of \$3.00 in order to gain re-admission.

BOOKMAKERS, TIC TAC MEN, ETC., WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO OPERATE WITHIN THE PREMISES OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS WILL BE OBTAINABLE IN THE RESTAURANT IN THE PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

SERVANTS' PASSES

Servants' passes will be issued to private box holders only, who are requested to distribute them with discrimination and to endorse their names on the passes. Holders of such passes are not permitted in the Members' Enclosure except for passing through on their duties and must remain in their employers' stands.

Owing to the congestion in the Members' Betting Hall and at Booths adjacent to Boxes in the Coffee Room, Box-holders and Members are requested to ensure that their servants make use only of the Public Betting Hall. Military Police will be posted at various points in the enclosure to ensure that this regulation is adhered to.

By Order of the Stewards
H. MISA,
Secretary.



The Hongkong Anti-Tuberculosis Association is entering another year in the war against tuberculosis. In this great work, the Colony is taking its part with many other nations, in the universal effort to stay the heavy wastage of human lives exacted by this grim scourge. Scientists, doctors and others specialising in the treatment of tuberculosis throughout the world have made great discoveries during the last few years, and the fruits of their labours are being made available to sufferers from this disease here in Hongkong, through The Hongkong Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

Unfortunately, statistics show that the incidence of tuberculosis in Hongkong is more wide-spread than in any other part of the world.

This grim fact does not dishearten the H.K.A.T.B.A. because it is constantly fortified in the knowledge that, from the generous support given by Government, charitably-minded bodies and merchant houses, down to the humble worker, it is obvious that there is a common sympathetic understanding that this is a work of mercy which must continue.

Cheques should be crossed and addressed—
"HONGKONG ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION"

Health and Happiness can be restored
to many sufferers if you will
GIVE THAT THEY MAY LIVE

BADMINTON HOLDS THE SPOTLIGHT ON MONDAY

Peng-soon May Stage Special Exhibition For Schoolchildren By "ARGONAUT"

Badminton will hold the spotlight among local sports on Monday when once again a sell-out crowd is expected to watch the unofficial World Badminton Champion, Wong Peng-soon, and his two touring teammates, Cheong Hock-leng and Charlie Seow, in action at the Southern Playground together and against local players.

An attractive programme of five games has been arranged for the night's exhibition, which will be highlighted by a singles match between Wong and Cheong Hock-leng, unofficially the two leading players in the world today.

Whereas Wong's immaculate stroke play and ballet-like footwork are already well-known to a great number of local fans who have already seen him in action here a couple of years back, they will be studied with closer interest this time in view of the growing popularity of the game.



Cheong Hock-leng

The last time the majority of shuttle fans were introduced to a general picture of the graceful and beauty of the sport, but

round forceful strokes, and will provide local fans with a good exhibition of the smash and drive.

A special attraction will be the singles match between the Colony Champion, Wong Peng-soon, and the visiting Malacca Champion, Charlie Seow.

For both of the participants the match will be of special significance in view of the fact that this will be their second meeting. In their first match played at Malacca, when a group of Hongkong players visited Malaya last year, Seow defeated Ramon Young in the first set by 15-7, and was leading by 10-5 when he retired.

A tricky net player, Seow will be out to avenge his defeat against Young who is confident of repeating his triumph over his opponent.

In addition to the singles, Wong Peng-soon will also be seen in action in the mixed doubles and in the men's doubles.

In both these departments of the game, Wong seldom participated in competitive play during the past few years, concentrating mainly on the singles game.

When he did compete, however, the titles usually went with his entries. He won the Malayan Mixed Doubles title in partnership with his cousin, Wai-ten Wong, in 1937, 1938 and 1940 and the Singapore Mixed Doubles title in 1948 and 1949.

Wong never entered for the Men's Doubles event in the Malayan Championships, but

now many will undoubtedly go to Monday's exhibition with the purpose of watching closely how the World Champion executes his footwork and the different strokes.

Receiving closest attention will be the backhand stroke, which Wong has revolutionised and in the execution of which he is without a peer today.

Points to watch in this respect are his grip of the racket, the point where he hits the shuttle, the early start of the stroke with the racket already flung back before the shuttle comes, the quick flick from the wrist without a follow-through and the manoeuvring of the left foot to slightly behind the shuttle and the going into the shuttle with the right foot.

The greatest benefit could be derived by local players if the same lines are followed in the observation of his other strokes.

SMASH AND DRIVE
Cheong Hock-leng will typify the aggressive player, with all-

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Tomorrow's Chances At The Valley

By "RAPIER"

The Hongkong Jockey Club's Thirteenth Race Meeting will be held over two consecutive Saturday afternoons, the first tomorrow and the second on May 9.

Each afternoon's programme will consist of ten events, with no change in the time of starting.

Tomorrow, the Hongkong Derby will, naturally form the main attraction and the mammoth Cash Sweep will be decided on this race which was won by Auctioneer's Knock-down last year. There will undoubtedly be keen competition among the owners to carry off the coveted honour tomorrow afternoon.

Given fine weather, a record gathering of racing enthusiasts is expected at the Valley.

Here are my estimates of the chances:

FIRST RACE
Wills Handicap: From 2 Mile Post.

The opening event is confined to Class 7 ponies to be ridden by approved novice riders who have not won ten races at any time, anywhere.

I don't think I shall be far wrong in stating that the ponies to watch in this race are Comet (Mr William Choy), Ringway (Mr Plumby), Grant Conqueror (Mr Lam King-tak) and Bright Bay (Mr K. Shih).

Comet, judging from its win in the Chungvan Handicap (First Section) over the mile at the Easter Race Meeting, should have a chance of winning again.

Ringway is not to be ignored as it was third in this same race with Mr F. Noddy up. But over this distance it is capable of extending Comet.

Grant Conqueror, with Mr Tsai up, did not impress in its last outing when it ran unplaced but it may do better tomorrow.

Bright Bay is good over this distance and can be depended upon to give the above ponies a good fight.

SECOND RACE
Hants Handicap: From 1½ Mile Post.

Class 7 ponies will try conclusions in this sprint race. Judging from recent form amongst the entries, I fancy Lady Gloucester (Mr Chung) to win although its failure in the Sedgefield Handicap at the Ninth Race Meeting, when it was unplaced, has been most disappointing.

Emperor Delight (Mr C. F. Ng) did well in securing first position in the Pokfulam Handicap (Second Section) for Class 8 ponies at the Easter Race Meeting and should be well supported.

Hurry On (Mr Oliveira) is another pony to be watched, although it was placed second the last time out.

I would recommend keeping Prince Dahlia (Mr Renfrew) in mind, although I am of the opinion that Lady Gloucester will win with Emperor Delight second and Hurry On third.

THIRD RACE
Sussex Plate (First Section): One Mile.

This race is confined to 1953 ponies with a proviso that ponies which have won \$1,000 or more in stakes are barred. Weight 147 lb.

Among the ponies that are running in this event, Royal Command (Mr Chen Poo) has the best recommendation for a win.

Tunephone (Mr C. A. Lee) is known to move fairly well over this distance during morning gallops and may turn out to be a dangerous proposition.

The third position will be fought out between Lassie (Mr Samarcq) and Evergreen (Mr H. S. Chang).

FOURTH RACE
Lincoln Handicap: Six Furlongs.

This race will be contested by Class 4 ponies. For its win in the Laichikok Handicap over 1½ miles at the Easter Race Meeting, New Zealand has been promoted, but as it will again be ridden by Mr Williamson, who knows the capabilities of this pony, I think it will probably win again.

Pay Day (Mr Oliveira) is the next pony to be considered in view of its fourth placing in the Tai Hang Handicap over near the 1½ Mile Post at the Easter Race Meeting. I expect to see it give New Zealand a good race if it does not actually win.

Mustang was third the last time out, it will have a change of jockey, and under the control of Mr Ostroumoff, should give a good account of itself.

As an outsider Potentially (Mr Renfrew) is worth following.

FIFTH RACE
Sussex Plate (Second Section): One Mile.

In this race for the second lot of 1953 ponies the likely winner should come from among Moonrush (Mr Tsai), First Lady (Mr Yen Ching-lan), Magpie (Mr Botelho) and Quickwood (Mr Ostroumoff).

Moonrush, judging from its training gallop on April 24 when it did the mile in 2.06.2—last quarter, 28.2 seconds—should have no difficulty in winning this race.

First Lady is the only danger, otherwise I cannot see anything to touch it.

Magpie cannot expect to do better than third place, and Quickwood is good as an outsider.

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Magpie cannot expect to do better than third place, and Quickwood is good as an outsider.

SIXTH RACE
Hongkong Derby: One and A Half Miles.

This is the main event of the day and the "Special Cash Sweep" will depend on the result. This race will be contested by Subscription Ponies of 1953.

I don't think I shall be far wrong in stating that the winner will come from among Exhibition Day (Mr Oliveira), Babsie (Mr Samarcq), Gold Crown (Mr Pote

Australians Face An Uphill Struggle At Worcester

Two Popular Victories At Newmarket

Parasitic skin
disease, itching
eczema etc.

Miligal
OIL & OINTMENT

Bayer LEVERKUSEN
GERMANY.

By DENNIS HART

J. A. Shillock, 7-5, 6-3, a
Miss Doris Hart beat Miss
Van Der Westhulzen (South
Africa), 6-0, 6-1.—United Press

eliminated at Wimbledon. They did. Or rather he produced himself. British tennis

sets from Tilden.
FRANCE BREAKS IN
The monopoly was not broken
till 1927 when Franco beat
was not so high; but the magic
in the names of Tilden, Borotra,
Cochet, will always remain.
—(London Express Service)

CIVIL AID SERVICES ORDERS

ALAN TAO,
Chief Staff Officer,
Civil Aid Services.

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DRY CLEANERS

ZORIC DRY CLEANING

THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

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HOLDER ELIMINATED IN ENGLISH AMATEUR

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Southport, Apr. 30.
Ernest Millward, holder of the English Amateur Go Championship, was beaten in the fourth round of the

year's title event on the Royal Birkdale link here, today by Philip Scrutton by three and two.

Scrutton, an England international who has played golf in gave Scrutton a win for his three and two victory.

many parts of the world, strengthening his game, has generally been regarded as a better stroke player than match player and has won some in-

Today he started nervously and was four down with only six holes played but then he proceeded to prove he had the heart

for match play and took seven of the next eight holes to come three up.

All his shots were played perfectly until he missed a putt at

the 18th, allowing Millward to check the landslide, but a glorious down shot to the 18th green with Millward bunkered.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(Butterfield & Swire (Hong Kong) Ltd.)

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO			
"SZECHUEN"	Hongkong	10 a.m.	8th May
"ANIKING"	Singapore	10 a.m.	9th May
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m.	9th May
"FOOCHOW"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	8 a.m.	10th May
"FUKIEN"	Djakarta, Semarang, Sourabaya & Mianassar	8 a.m.	10th May
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m.	14th May
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m.	10th May
Sails from Custodian Wharf			
ARRIVALS FROM			
"SHENGKING"	Kobe	7 a.m.	5th May
"FOOCHOW"	Indonesia & Balik	8th May	6th May
"FUKIEN"	Kobe	8th May	8th May
"HANYANG"	Bangkok	11th May	

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO			
"CHIANGSHA"	Sydney & Melbourne	10th May	
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	28th May	
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	5th June	
ARRIVALS FROM			
"CHIANGSHA"	Yokohama	8th May	
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	25th May	
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	1st June	

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said.			
"PERSEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th May	
"ASTYANAX"	Liverpool & Glasgow	14th May	
"AENEAS"	Liverpool	24th May	
"ASCANIUS"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	25th May	
"PYRRHUS"	Marseilles, Dublin, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th June	
"TELEMACHUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	14th June	

Scheduled Sailings from Europe			
Sails	Arrives		
"AENEAS"	Liverpool	8th May	
"ASCANIUS"	do	15th May	
"PYRRHUS"	do	23rd May	
"TELEMACHUS"	do	29th May	
"ASCANIUS"	do	7th June	
"PYRRHUS"	do	13th May	
"TELEMACHUS"	do	22nd June	

G. Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool. S. Loading Swansea, before Liverpool. Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

"DONA NATI"	29th May
"BENARES"	15th June

SAILING FOR NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.

"DONA ALICIA"	5th May
"BATAAN"	20th May

Accept cargo for Kingston and to Central & South American ports on through bills of lading.

Calvary Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives H.K. (on return)
TUC/Bangkok/Singapore	(DC-4) 7.00 a.m. Tue. Fri.	7.15 a.m. Wed. Sat.
THC/Hanoi/Huiphong	(DC-3) 11.00 a.m. Tue.	3.20 p.m. Wed.
THC/Singapore/Batavia	(DC-3) 7.00 a.m. Tue.	4.45 p.m. Wed. Sat.

All the above subject to Alteration without notice.

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CONNAUGHT RD. C. Tel. 30331/8
BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West. 25875, 32144, 24878

BEN LINE

ARRIVALS

FROM	DUE
"BENVORLICH"	U.K. In Port
"BENAVON"	Japan on or abt. 4th May
"BENVENUE"	U.K. 14th May
"BENRECH"	U.K. via Singapore 19th May
"BENALBANACH"	U.K. via Singapore 25th May
"BENRIOR"	U.K. 18th June
"BENRINNES"	U.K. 18th June
"BENATOW"	U.K. 6th July

SAILINGS

Sailing	From	To	On or abt.
"BENVORLICH"	Singapore, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.	K/Wharf	
"BENAVON"	Direct to Singapore, thence Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hull.	5th May	
"BENVENUE"	Liverpool, Rotterdam and Hamburg.	18th May	
"BENRECH"	Kure, Kobe and Yokohama.	23rd May	
"BENWYVIS"	Direct to Singapore, thence Genoa, Liverpool, Dublin and Antwerp.	26th May	
"BENALBANACH"	Kure, Kobe and Yokohama.	8th June	
"BENRECH"	Direct to Singapore, thence Havre, London, Rotterdam and Hull.	16th June	
"BENRINNES"	Genoa, Avonmouth, Liverpool and Glasgow.	21st June	
"BENATOW"	Liverpool and Hamburg.	10th July	

8 Calls Manila. * Calls Cebu, Tawau and Sandakan.

All vessels accept cargo for Aden, Socatra and Port Said.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO., (CHINA) LTD.

CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG PUBLISHED DAILY (AFTERNOONS)

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Classified Advertisements 20 WORDS \$4.00 for 1 DAY PREPAID

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ALTERNATE INSERTIONS 10% EXTRA

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TO ADVERTISERS

SUNDAY POST-HERALD Space for commercial advertising should be booked not later than noon on Wednesdays.

For the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST and the CHINA MAIL, 48 hours before date of publication.

Special Announcements and Classified Advertisements as usual.

NOTICE

Tenders are invited for the purchase of 2 No. 105 C.F.M. "Ingersoll Rand" Air Compressors, with Diesel operated engine (Petrol starting).

Applications, for Form of Tender and permission to view, are to be addressed to:

The Superintending Civil Engineer, Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department, H.M. Dockyard, Hong Kong.

not later than 9th May, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER BARBER-WILHELMSEN LINE

ma. "TRAFALGAR"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignee's risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignee and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 4th May, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 3th May, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th May, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents

Hongkong, 28th April, 1953.

St. John Ambulance Brigade

Free Ambulance Service for Emergency Accident Cases

Tel. Hong Kong 71111

Tel. Kowloon 52222

Hongkong, 28th April, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER AUSTRALIA-WEST PACIFIC LINE

ma. "DELOS"

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To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

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Hongkong, 28th April, 1953.

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DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents

Hongkong, 28th April, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

MAERSE LINE m/v "ORTE MAELING"

having arrived from New York and Port of Call, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk and expense into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional cargo will not be landed here, unless notice has been given 24 hours prior to vessel's arrival but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the cargo extends.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 15th May, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined, on 15th May, 1953, at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

All claims must reach us before the 1st June, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Insurance will be effected.

JEDSEN & CO. Agents

Hongkong, 1st May, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

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DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents

Hongkong, 28th April, 1953.

Japanese Desire For Trade With Communists: U.S. Policy Resented BECOMING A POLITICAL ISSUE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$179,014.70. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES
BANKS
H.K. Bank 1470
P.S.A. 147

INSURANCES
Union 775
Asia 140

SHIPPING
Asia 140
H.K. 140

DEBTS, ETC.
H.K. 140
P.S.A. 140

LAND, ETC.
H.K. 140
P.S.A. 140

UTILITIES
H.K. 140
P.S.A. 140

INDUSTRIALS
H.K. 140
P.S.A. 140

STOCKS, ETC.
H.K. 140
P.S.A. 140

COTTONS
H.K. 140
P.S.A. 140

Australian Secrets For UK

Melbourne, Apr. 30. Scientific details and industrial know-how of a new process developed in Australia to make woollen goods shrink-proof and longer-wearing are to be given to the British woollen industry.

The process has been scientifically perfected and a manufacturer whom they persuaded to co-operate with them, 10 years to perfect.

The new process consists essentially of depositing a small quantity of synthetic resin on wool fibres and "sealing" them together. This stabilises the fabric, making it impossible to shrink.

The process is said to be simple and cheap. To test the discovery, 20 people have been wearing odd socks for months. One sock of ordinary wool, the other of wool which had been through the new process.

After several months of wear the treated socks were as good as new. The others were worn out.

Processed socks will be on sale in Australia in a few days.

Japan-Taiwan Service

Tokyo, Apr. 30. The Mitsui Steamship (Steamship) Kaisha has decided to assign the Hoshio Maru (3,140 tons) as its first tramp on the Japan-Taiwan route.

The Hoshio Maru will set sail for Taiwan in a day or two to bring home 2,400 tons of sugar for Abiko Kaisha at \$5.00, free in and out, per ton, the same rate as the freightage paid by the Formosan Government.

This shipment is part of 20,000 tons of Formosan sugar left over from the last fiscal year. The Mitsui Steamship is to haul 8,000 tons out of a total of 20,000 tons—Reuter.

LONDON TIN MARKET

London, Apr. 30. The tin market was easier today. Turnover was 60 tons for cash. Prices closed at the end of the official morning session as follows:

Spot tin, buyers 715
Spot tin, sellers 720-715
Business done at 715
Three-month tin, buyers 710
Three-month tin, sellers 715
Business done at 715
Settlement 715—United Press.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local monetary exchange market this morning at the following rates:

100 dollars (per 100) 5.0425
100 sterling (per 100) 15.00
100 Indian rupees (per 100) 22.00
100 Hong Kong dollars (per 100) 34.00
100 Singapore dollars (per 100) 1.25
100 Ceylon pounds (per 100) 22.00

Tokyo, Apr. 30. Trade with China, long a main topic of conversation and wishful thinking in Japan, is becoming a political issue which neither the frowns of Government authority nor the dependence of the country's economy upon American dollars can prevent being aired whenever two or three Japanese businessmen are gathered together.

Now, with the "threat" of a Korean armistice brighter than at any previous time since the true talks began in 1951, this subject is—in the words of "Nihon Keizai," a commercial daily—"making its presence more keenly felt both politically and economically."

The paper goes on:

"In the event of a Korean armistice being concluded, the question of restricting trade with Red China would most probably have to be studied from a completely new angle."

"Although we would then still be required to pay fair consideration towards the attitude of the United Nations and the various free nations, there would probably be a better chance for Japan to stress her special circumstances, both geographically as well as historically."

"In the event of the international political situation becoming improved as a result of the Soviet Union's so-called 'peace offensive,' it will become all the more necessary seriously to study what likely effects the improving of Sino-Japanese trade may have upon easing the tension between the Eastern and Western camps."

A representative group of Tokyo business executives ex-

pressed the opinion that a re-orientation of large-scale trade in "peace time" goods between Japan and Communist China was being prevented only by American "interference."

The controversy, which spilled over into the recent election campaign, has been intensified by the recent formation of a "supra-party" Dietman's League for the Promotion of Sino-Japanese Trade" by 310 members of the last Diet to press for the reopening of the China trade, and by idealistic reports recently brought out of China by travellers and Japanese representatives.

Thus Mr. Koichi Saito, grandson of the late Prince Saito, one of the Genro (imperial advisers), reported upon his recent return from a visit to Europe and the Asian continent:

"I had thought there was no freedom in Red China and that industries were socialised—all because of pro-American propaganda."

"But what I saw there astonished me."

MAKING MONEY

"Private enterprises were in such a well-developed stage that it was completely unimaginable."

"They are making so much profit in Tientsin and Shanghai, for instance, that they are building more factories."

"It is ridiculous that some Japanese fear that in the event of the realisation of Japan's trade with Red China Japan might become communised."

For the present, and until a Korean armistice removes Communist China from the ranks of aggressor nations and United States Army payments to Japanese industry for war contracts begin to decline, the Japanese Government will probably be able to enforce a policy of "we don't do business with Red China."

With Chinese forces killing United Nations troops in Korea and Japan's economy bolstered by United States Army contracts, all but the most myopic industrialists can understand the inconsistency of the argument advanced by the Left-wing Socialists that their country should both trade with Red China and continue to rely upon United States "special procurement" orders to balance its international accounts.

But so far as a Japan faced with declining trade is concerned, the Communist threat of "peace offensive" shrewdly, and it looks steadily more probable that should Peking sign on the dotted line in Korea, public pressure in Japan for the resumption of "normal" trade with her giant neighbour across the water will become an even more immediate and hot-political issue than at present.

ECONOMIC PLAN

Tokyo, Apr. 30. The Economic Deliberation Board, Government economic planning body, is expected to complete in early May a long-range economic programme to cope with recent developments.

The new programme will be based mainly upon the following principles:

1. Placing major emphasis on the promotion of trade with Southeast Asia, as Board authorities consider little can be expected of Japan's trade with Communist China.

2. Pushing rationalisation of enterprises, especially key industries.

3. Issuing construction bonds to meet immediate fund shortage. The bonds, however, will be only temporary because they may accelerate inflationary trends.

4. Avoidance of direct protection of industries receiving American special procurement orders from the standpoint that special procurement orders will not last long.

5. Avoidance of directing special attention to an increase in Japan's self-defence power. The authorities hold that efforts should be exerted chiefly for the improvement of the people's living standard and international accounts.—Reuter.

FRANCE'S TRADE WITH RUSSIA

Paris, Apr. 30.

France-Russia trade is expected to be considerably increased following the East-West talks held in Geneva recently under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, a spokesman of the Economic Affairs Ministry said today.

He said the first contacts between the two delegations had been very satisfactory and they had exchanged lists of goods the two countries wanted to trade.

He would not disclose the goods mentioned, but usually reliable trade quarters said France was willing to export iron and steel products, lead, and textiles, while the Soviet Union would send fur, cereals, turpentine and lin.

These quarters considered that progress of trade with Eastern Europe would not only give a boost to lagging French industry, but would also help to solve France's exchange difficulties with the dollar and sterling areas.—Reuter.

New York Sugar Futures

New York, Apr. 30. World No. 4 sugar futures closed 3 points lower to 3 points higher with sales totalling 230 contracts.

Domestic Number 6 sugar closed unchanged to 1 point lower with sales totalling 57 contracts.

Domestic futures ruled quiet and without special feature. Prices closed today as follows:

Contract No. 4 (world)
May 3.40 bid
June 3.40 bid
July 3.40 bid
August 3.40 bid
September 3.40 bid
October 3.40 bid
November 3.40 bid
December 3.40 bid
January 3.40 bid
February 3.40 bid
March 3.40 bid
Spot 3.40 bid—United Press.

Pepper Market

New York, Apr. 30. The pepper market ruled quiet and steady today with spot indicated at \$1.38 a pound and stocks afloat and awaiting release around \$1.37 a pound.

On shipment positions, May was indicated at \$1.36 a pound, an ex-stock basis, with other positions generally not mentioned.—United Press.

Copra Quotation

New York, Apr. 30. Copra was quoted today at \$200 per short ton, c.i.f. The Pacific coast Coconut oil was quoted at 15 cents a pound, nominal.—United Press.

Population Increase In Fiji A Worry

Suva, Apr. 30.

Concern has been expressed in some quarters here at Fiji's fast increasing population, particularly in the rising lead Indian residents hold over native Fijians.

The estimated population at the end of 1952 was 312,000—an increase of 10,000 for that year and almost 100,000 more than the 1940 figure.

During 1952 the Indian population rose from 143,000 to 148,000, while the number of Fijians only went up by 3,000 to 135,000.

The Indians, originally brought here on work contracts, have grown by 20,000 since the end of World War II.

On the other hand, the Fijian population has only increased by 17,000.

December the colony's Legislative Council asked that Britain send a commission to investigate the population question in relation to the living standards of all races in Fiji.

The higher Indian figures are mainly due to a substantially higher birthrate (44.60 per thousand compared to the Fijians' 36.67 per thousand).

At the same time the Indians have a lower (8.9 per thousand) death rate than the Fijians (14.75 per thousand).

Furthermore, Fiji's total area of 1,000 square miles includes large areas of forested mountain country which can never be cultivated.

Other hill areas have poor soil and which might be cultivated only at the expense of natural cover which is the sole safeguard against disastrous increase in the already alarming rate of soil erosion.—United Press.

Some Support Appears In Wall Street

New York, Apr. 30. The stock market met support today after President Eisenhower announced that he has cut about \$8,500,000,000 from the Truman appropriation request for the fiscal year of 1954.

Trading picked up a bit in the last hour but the total for the day was still only 1,140,000 shares.

The market opened firm, then backed down slowly as the financial community awaited word from Washington.

Industrialists finished 83 cents lower, rails 33 cents lower and utilities 18 cents higher. Of 1,000 issues traded, 430 closed lower and 345 higher. Special issues provided most of the features—Texas Pacific Land Trust, for instance, which climbed 4½ points to 130 on a good earnings report.

Oil and rails featured in the rally. Texas Gulf Producing moved up 2 to 51. In rails, Southern Railway was off over a point at one time and closed at 87½, off ½.

In steels, Bethlehem turned a small loss into a gain of ¼ point. U.S. Steel dipped ¼ to 30½.

Chrysler was down ½ to 78½ in motors.

Dow Jones averages at the end of the session stood as follows:
30 Industrials 109.07
20 rails 81.07
15 utilities 85.43
40 bonds 81.07—United Press.

Flax Seed Price

New York, Apr. 30. Prices in the seeds and oils market closed unchanged with the following exception:
Flax Seed, per bushel, f.a.b. Minneapolis \$3.75.—United Press.

Britain Outbids America For Japanese Silver

London, Apr. 30.

Britain, paying in Sterling, has outbid the United States, which would have paid \$100 million for 100 tons of silver offered by the Japanese authorities.

A hundred tons of silver equals more than 3,000,000 ounces.

Japan at first offered the lot for public tender in dollars, but she rejected the dollar bid.

Britain traders learned today that Britain bought it last week-end for about \$1,000,000.

It is understood the silver will go to augment Britain's international supply and will not be offered on the international market.

In some respects, the transaction is a unique one for postwar Britain. The British authorities must have been influenced by the consideration that the payment will help to relieve Japan's present shortage of Sterling.

Broader measures to relieve that shortage were announced by the British Treasury earlier today.—Reuter.

WHALE OIL ARRIVES IN BRITAIN

First of the big whale factory ships to reach home from the Antarctic this season—the British Abraham Larsen (22,074 tons)—berthed at Gladstone Dock, Liverpool, with 9,000 tons of whale and sperm oil and a large cargo of by-products.

This is part of the Mersey's £3½m. share of the recent whaling season.

Two more factory ships, the Balena (15,715 tons) and Southern Harvester (15,304 tons), which arrived in the Mersey later, brought between them about 10,000 tons of whale oil.

The Southern Harvester (14,418 tons) is due about the middle of May.

Although the total Antarctic catch this season has been lower than last, owing largely to unfavourable weather at the close of the season, the Norwegian expeditions have been most affected by this shortfall.

On the whole, the U.K. expeditions' catch shows little change from last season.

As a result of lower prices there were fewer Norwegian expeditions taking part this season than last. It is not expected that the number will increase again next season.

Oil fuel costs and the costs of tankers to carry fuel to the Antarctic and bring back part of the whale oil production are the main factors affecting whaling costs.

As a result of lower tanker freight rates it is believed that some modest reductions in whaling costs were possible last season. But while oil prices this season have not offered any margin of profit, and so the size of the individual catch has been an even more important influence than before on the returns from individual expeditions.

The Rubber Markets

Singapore, Apr. 30. Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:

Number 1 rubber, per lb. 73½-74
Number 2 rubber, per lb. 72½-73
Number 3 rubber, per lb. 71½-72
Number 4 rubber, per lb. 70½-71
Number 5 rubber, per lb. 69½-70
Blanket crepe, per lb. 68½-69
No. 1 pale crepe, per lb. 67½-68—United Press.

LONDON MARKET

Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:

Number 1 rubber, per lb. 73½-74
Number 2 rubber, per lb. 72½-73
Number 3 rubber, per lb. 71½-72
Number 4 rubber, per lb. 70½-71
Number 5 rubber, per lb. 69½-70
Blanket crepe, per lb. 68½-69
No. 1 pale crepe, per lb. 67½-68—United Press.

NEW YORK MARKET

No. 1 standard rubber futures closed 25 to 30 points lower with sales totalling 13 contracts.

No. 3 contract closed nominal. No. 2 contract closed nominal. Totaling 1 contract.

No More Increases In Pay

MP Gives Warning

London, Apr. 30. Trade unions were warned by Mr Harold Watkinson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Labour, not to expect another round of wage increases.

He said: "There was nothing in the Budget to increase the cost of living—just the contrary."

Mr Watkinson, speaking at St. Albans, made it clear that the Government were not seeking a complete wage freeze. He emphasised that higher earnings arising out of increased production or efficiency would be welcomed.

But he stressed there was nothing in the Budget to justify claims for higher basic rates.

Many of the big unions have been waiting for the Budget proposals before formulating wage claims.

BOLD LEAD

One of the biggest, the 350,000-strong Shop, Distributive, and Allied Workers, have already expressed disappointment with the Budget, and given their intention of proceeding with increased pay demands.

Mr Watkinson called on trade union leaders to give a bold lead to workers for new levels of productivity and efficiency.

He said: "The Budget is only one step, although a vital one, in our carefully conceived plan to liberate the national economy in order that, revitalised, it can in the next few years liberate us all from the crushing burden of taxation."

"If only today there was as great a belief in productivity at the coal face or the conveyor belt as there is among trade union leaders we should be sure of an even better Budget next year."

NY Cotton Prices Close Higher

New York, Apr. 30. Cotton futures rose-sawed within a range of 7½ cents a bale today but managed to keep slightly above the previous closing levels through most of the session.

At the close, the list ruled 1 to 14 points higher. The market opened 10 higher to 2 points lower. Trading was at a slower pace.

The issuing of delivery notices for only 900 bales, the smallest amount tendered since Friday, caused some May shorts to cover. Buying kept interest in July and speculative demand for the later positions kept surplus offerings out of the ring.

The open contracts in May at the start of trading today totalling 140,000 bales, a decrease of 10,000 bales from the previous day. Certified stock rose to a new high for the year at 214,078 bales.

The market sentiment was mixed, traders said. One commentator thought that "the bulls don't trust the advance" and prefer to wait until May position is whitened down. Conversely, bears are still trying to recover from the rounding they took commencing last Friday when May delivery showed unexpected strength. The prompt absorption of tenders was a distinct surprise to the bears who counted on them to bring in liquidation.

Prices closed today as follows:

Spot 34.15
May 34.15-34.30
June 34.15-34.30
July 34.15-34.30
August 34.15-34.30
September 34.15-34.30
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July 34.15-3

